Wm BRODUM. M.D.

F.R.H.S.

Publish'd July 1. 1795.

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A

GUIDE

TO

OLD AGE,

OR

A CURE

FOR THE

INDISCRETIONS

OF

YOUTH.

By WILLIAM BRODUM, M.D.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

Virginibus puerisque canto.

VIRGIL.

To Youths I write and Virgins uninformed.

LONDON:

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M,DCC,XCV.

[Entered at Stationers Hall.]

TO THE

KING'S

MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

SIRE,

As every individual may be allowed a degree of merit, in proportion to the services he may render Society, I flatter myself that I shall not be thought without some claim to your Majesty's most gracious approbation, as well as to the favourable opinion of your Royal Consort, in whose country I have the honour of being born and bred.

The ſtrength and proſperity of a nation, have ever been ſuppoſed to depend on the number of its inhabitants. Indeed, the moſt learned Writers of all ages have agreed in this univerſal truth, that a State is great, only as it is populous; and as nothing can contribute more towards this, than the preſervation of the Health of the People, I cannot but feel myſelf particularly happy that I have been ſo ſucceſsful in my endeavours for that purpoſe.

In the courſe of the long and extenſive practice which I have had in this, and other countries, it has pleaſed Divine Providence, not only to bleſs my labours and exertions, in making myſelf uſeful to my fellow creatures, but in diſcovering the moſt effectual remedies for thoſe Diſeaſes, that are not only moſt liable to affect the human frame, but particularly grievous in their nature and effects.

It is a peculiar ſatisfaction too for me, to conſider that the Royal Houſehold, as well as the Public at large, have experienced the benefit of my Medicines and Advice, of which I have been favoured with teſtimonies highly flattering to my reputation and future fame.

I beg leave to aſſure you, Sire, that while I reflect on the good I have been able to do, in the exerciſe of my profeſſion, it will ever be my pride and ambition to continue to ſtudy the health of mankind, not only as the moſt laudable purſuit in which I can poſſibly be engaged, but as the beſt and ſureſt means of deſerving your Majeſty's encouragement and ſupport, which muſt ever be conſidered as the firſt mark of diſtinction, and the higheſt honour a good ſubject can ever hope to enjoy.

Earneſtly wiſhing your Majeſty every happineſs this world can afford, I entreat you will have the goodneſs to permit me to ſubſcribe myſelf, with all poſſible humility,

Your MAJESTY'S

Moſt devoted Servant,

WILLIAM BRODUM.

No. 9, Albion-ſtreet,
Blackfriar's Road.

PREFACE.

THE following ſheets are avowedly written in the recommendation of two ſpecific medicines, which the inventor has found, in the courſe of a long, and extenſive practice, highly beneficial in many diſeaſes.

That any one, who may have devoted his time to the diſcovery of new, and peculiar virtues, in the phyſical world, has been engaged in a ſervice of the firſt merit, and conſideration, is a truth too obvious to be denied.

There are, however, ſome men, who think thoſe diſcoveries, together with the whole progreſs of them, ought to be laid before the public, without any regard to fee, or reward. Such a conduct is inconſiſtent with the general actions of mankind, and particularly incompatible with the duty the inventor owes to himſelf and his family.

Let those who thus speculate, dispose of their worth for the good of the community and inculcate a spirit of universal philanthropy and benevolence. "*The Labourer is worthy of his Hire.*" And he who finds a remedy for diseases which have baffled the skill of the most sage, and the most learned, surely will not be thought too much recompensed, in requiring the reward his merit so justly entitles him to expect from a liberal, and discerning public.

It may be imagined by some, that, however salutary and efficacious a medicine may be, in any *particular* case, it is idle to expect, that it will operate, with equal efficacy, in a variety of *others*. But are there not, in a number of instances, many of the same symptoms to be traced, even in diseases that do not, at first sight, appear to be at all similar? And where such an association of symptoms occur, and more especially, where they are symptoms of consequence and importance, why may not the medicine, which is sure to be of the highest advantage in *some* complaints, promise an equal success in others?

I have

I have ſelected a variety of caſes, in which my medicines have been highly beneficial in the particular diſeaſes to which they allude. In ſome inſtances, I have been obliged to conceal the *names* and *reſidences* of the patients. To thoſe friends who have favoured me with their atteſtations of my ſkill, I confeſs myſelf much indebted, eſpecially as they have done it, with a view of doing ſervice to the general health of mankind, and not from any preſſing ſolicitation of mine, and certainly thoſe I have produced, in almoſt every diſeaſe I have mentioned, will, no doubt, be thought ſufficiently numerous to ſatisfy the curioſity of the idle, and the doubts of the incredulous.

Or, what is yet of infinitely more conſequence to the general welfare of mankind, they will, at leaſt, ſerve to inform the afflicted, where they may receive the aſſiſtance they ſtand in need of.

WILLIAM BRODUM.

Albion-ſtreet, Blackfriar's-bridge.
Auguſt, 1795.

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22.	last line	*for* Canterbary, *read* Canterbury.
26.	line 15.	*for* ſtræmous, *read* ſtrumous.
31.	line 6.	*for* interruptoin, *read* interruption.
36.	line 1.	*for* aſtrophy, *read* atrophy.
42.	line 7.	*for* pelucid, *read* pellucid.
61.	line 8.	*dele* the, and *for* perſpiration, *read* reſpiration.
64.	line 11.	*for* opis *read* opii.
65.	line 16.	*for* colcycum, *read* colchicum,
73.	line 2.	*for* arthrites, *read* arthritis.
84.	line 3.	*for* effect, *read* affect.
87.	line 1.	*for* enters, *read* centers
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A

GUIDE

TO

OLD AGE, &c.

CHAP. I.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

MOST pleasant, indeed, as well as most satisfactory and beneficia would it be to the public at large, as well as to practitioners of medicine individually, if the art of Healing were reduced to a *certain* Science; and every disease to which the constitution is subject, were sure of deducing from it a remedy complete and irresistible. But, unhappily, this is far from being true in any instance;

 and

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and in no instance more generally, than in those classes of diseases, which commonly pass under the title of Nervous Disorders: complaints arising from an infinite variety of causes, both mental and corporeal, and whose first foundation is generally laid in the tender and delicate period of youth, when the mind and the body are both equally susceptible of the slightest impressions, most easily submit to their influence, and are with most difficulty freed from their future effects.

It is in consequence of the difficulty of curing this class of disorders, radically and effectually, that they have often been called the Opprobrium Medicorum: but they are incurable either from their arising from a cause which medicine can not cure, such as disappointment in love, bad husbands, losses, &c. or the plan laid down for their cure is of such a nature, as the circumstances of the patient render incapable

capable of being complied with, as riding, country air, ſea-bathing, &c. An hyſteric fit is generally preceded by a pain in the forehead, temples, or the eyes, with an effuſion of tears, and dimneſs of ſight, a languor ſeizes the whole body, palpitation of the heart, with a conſtriction of the thorax, ſucceeds; likewiſe nauſea and ſpaſms upon the inteſtines, with borborygmi, from the rarefaction of the confined air. The globus hyſtericus, or, as the good women term it, the riſing of the lights, is owing to a ſpaſmodic contraction of the œſophagus; the large quantity of pale, limpid urine, from a ſpaſm on the kidnies. If the patient fall aſleep, he generally awakes, impreſſed with the phantoms of a diſturbed imagination: but in different patients, we ſhall find a great variety and difference of ſymptoms.

The indications of cure are, firſt, to palliate the ſymptoms which ariſe during the

the fit; ſecondly, to prevent a relapſe. For the firſt, a moderate emetic, of ipecacuanha, or antimonial wine, may be made uſe of, with opiates, and other antiſpaſmodics, as camphor, aſſafœtida, &c. and for the ſecond, whatever will tend to diminiſh the general debility and relaxation of the ſyſtem, and to reſtore to the muſcles a due and univerſal tone: hence the advantage of Peruvian bark, pure air, and ſea-bathing; hence, more eſpecially, the peculiar and excluſive benefit of the NERVOUS CORDIAL, which, from its bracing property, is acknowledged by the moſt eminent phyſicians, who have done me the honour to inveſtigate its effects, to be the firſt on the liſt of tonic medicines, that was ever propoſed in any age or country.

[As a proof of the above fact, I beg leave to refer to the caſes at the end of the chapter.]

In ſome meaſure ſynonymous to the hyſteric complaint, is the hypochondriacis, or hypochondriac diſeaſe; though, in this laſt, there is ſeldom any extreme paroxyſm, or ſuch violent contortion of the muſcles. It is owing to a relaxation of the nervous and muſcular ſyſtem, or an unequal diſtribution of the nervous influence; hence tremors, and ſpaſmodic contractions of various parts of the body. Delicate, relaxed people, the inactive, ſtudious, and ſedentary, are generally ſubject to theſe complaints. Melancholy, and the various misfortunes in life, may be conſidered as the pre-diſpoſing cauſes; ſo far at leaſt as relate to its mental origins. From a relaxation of the nerves, the ſolids will be weakened, and all the animal functions impaired; and the mind, from the ſlighteſt cauſe, will fall into the greateſt deſpondency. It may likewiſe proceed from thoſe imprudencies in the earlier ſtages of life, to which both ſexes are too much addicted. This diſeaſe

being, as before noticed, of much the ſame nature and tendency as the hyſteric diſorder, it is uſeleſs to ſtate the precautions and medicines to be employed in the cure thereof, theſe being already capitulated and explained above; to which, therefore, I beg leave to refer the reader.

CASES.

TO DR. BRODUM.

SIR,

For the ſake of doing juſtice to your extraordinary abilities, as well as to inform the enemies of public practitioners in that ſcience, that they ſhould not be too precipitate to cenſure ingenious and honeſt men, I do hereby inform the afflicted, and the public in general, of the moſt ſurpriſing cure in the known world, perfected by your Reſtorative Nervous Cordial. I was afflicted with a nervous complaint, palpitation of the heart, which diſtracted my head, ſo that I could ſcarcely ſleep night or day; took ſometimes my ſight away, that I could hardly ſee half a yard before me. I applied to many eminent phyſicians, but all to no purpoſe; in which ſituation I was for fifteen years; but by applying to you,

Sir,

Sir, I was cured in a ſhort time. Any perſon doubting the truth, may be convinced by ſending a letter, or by applying perſonally to me.

THOMAS MOULE,

Shopkeeper, *Barkway*, near *Royſton*, *Cambridgeſhire*.

Witneſs to the above, *John German*, *Croſs Keys*.

I, C. J. M'DOWGALL, was afflicted with a nervous complaint for about three years, which affected my head and eyes very violently: by taking Dr. Brodum's Reſtorative Nervous Cordial, am happy to ſay, that I am able to work.

Witneſs, WILLIAM MILLS,

Bookbinder and Stationer, in *Wade's Paſſage*, *Bath*.

VOLUNTARY ATTESTATION.

I, JANE BAKER, of No. 5, *Bird-court*, *Philip-lane*, *Aldermanbury*, in conſideration of the great benefit I have received from Dr. Brodum's Nervous Cordial, voluntarily depoſe, that I was violently afflicted with an inward complaint, that ſettled on my lungs, and terminated in a deep decline. This viſitation reduced me to a perfect ſkeleton, rendered me incapable of walking, and was attended with frequent tremblings, and violent palpitations of the heart. During the extremities of my

diſtreſs I could not obtain any relief, until I fortunately heard of the great benefit that was diſpenſed to ſuch miſerable objects as myſelf, by the adminiſtration of the above truly excellent medicine, which was a ſufficient inducement for me to make a trial of its efficacy: the reſult of this experiment has been to me a bleſſing of the firſt importance, ſince, after taking medicines for a ſhort time, I am now completely reſtored to my health; which induces me, for the good of my fellow-creatures, to make oath before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of the City of London; and I ſhall ever conſider Dr. Brodum as the agent of the Almighty, in putting a period to my calamities, and fervently pray, that he may continue to diſpenſe the bleſſings of health to objects, like me, who have long been a ſtranger to ſo ineſtimable a bleſſing.

Sworn before me, at the Manſion-houſe,

JAMES SANDERSON, *Mayor.*

London, February 9, 1793.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

THE HEAD-ACH.

THIS is a very painful ſenſation of the nervous membranes of the head. Its ſituation may either be in the ſubſtance of the brain or the meninges; in the pericranium, or in the bones themſelves. The cauſes are various: it may proceed from inflammation, or a plethora diſtending the veſſels. The membranous parts are liable to ſevere rheumatic pains. It may alſo be intermittent, or owing to the venereal diſeaſe. We have likewiſe nervous and ſpaſmodic head-achs.

If the pain be ſlight, and affects a particular part, it is called cephalalgia; if the whole head, cephalica; if only one ſide, hemicrania: if there be only a fixed pain

pain on the top of the head, which may be covered with the tip of the finger, it is called æavus hyſtericus. The general cauſe is an obſtructed circulation through the veſſels of the head and ſtomach: it may ſometimes proceed from a bilious tendency in the latter; or any morbid matter, abſorbed from the external parts of the body to the internal. From the various cauſes of the diſorder, no one method of cure can be recommended, but muſt be varied as the caſe requires. If from inflammation or plethora, we muſt empty the veſſels by blood-letting, and lenient purges. If from a rheumatic cauſe, warm, aromatic plaſters, or a bliſter, with anti-rheumatics, may ſucceed. An intermittent commonly begins in the teeth, and ſpreads firſt in the forehead, and afterwards to the back part of the head. During the paroxyſm, the urine is clear and crude; but in the interval depoſits a copious ſediment. In theſe indications, the Nervous Cordial has never

failed

failed being ſucceſsful; and I do not heſitate to affirm, that no one remedy has evinced ſo ſalutary an efficacy, in the moſt dreadful ſtages of the complaint.

Provided the cauſe is of a venereal tendency, the Botanical Syrup may be recommended with greater propriety. For by expelling the ſubtle particles of mercury, imbibed by an improper application or aſſumption, and too frequently from the ignorance of pretenders to the medical ſcience, the means adopted are frequently far more pernicious than the diſeaſe itſelf. The ſame deleterious effects are too often produced by ſelf-quacking, and the uſe of family receipts, or injections of mercury, or other metals, which may ultimately prove baneful to the conſtitution at large, without aſſiſting the local diſeaſe.

CHAP. III.

EPILEPSY.

THIS is a convulſive motion of moſt parts of the body, from an excited influence of the nervous ſyſtem. The patient is thrown ſuddenly on the ground, whence it is called the falling ſickneſs. It attacks with a laſſitude of the whole body, pains in the head, and drowſineſs, a ſudden deprivation of all ſenſation, an involuntary emiſſion of urine, and ſometimes of ſemen, and a total forgetfulneſs of every thing that has happened. If it attack before puberty, it often leaves the ſubject of its attack at that time; but when it makes its appearance after the age of twenty, it is ſeldom cured.

This

This diſeaſe, in itſelf, is not attended with any immediate danger; but if it continue any long time, or return with much frequency, it often produces very miſchievous conſequences and effects; ſuch as loſs of memory, &c. and ſometimes it introduces mere idiotiſm. An epilepſy appearing ſoon after birth, is probably owing to ſome injury done to the brain, as the head ſhoots through the vagina, and is ſeldom cured. A fright, or ſudden paſſion of the mind, will ſometimes occaſion an epilepſy; worms in children often produce it, by irritating the nervous ſyſtem of the inteſtines. In this caſe, if we can remove the cauſe, the diſeaſe is generally cured. An epilepſy ſometimes ends in melancholy, or madneſs. When it brings on a palſy, or apoplexy, it proves mortal. Sometimes a quartan ague puts an end to it. We have three indications of cure. *Firſt*, to prevent an impending paroxyſm; *Secondly*, to ſhorten it when preſent; and, *Thirdly*, to guard againſt

future

future attacks. In phlethoric habits, evacuation may ſometimes be neceſſary, to ward off the fit: but if the pulſe be low and weak, the Nervous Cordial*, or a ſlight emetic, with a ſtrong opiate afterwards: thirty or forty drops at leaſt of the tincture bearing this name, and repeated every night for ſome days.

The following powders may be afterwards taken occaſionally:

Powder of Valerian
——— of Peruvian bark, of each 1 oz.
——— of Senna
Antimonial Powder, of each 1 dram.

Mix them, and divide into thirty doſes; of which one may be taken three times a day, in a glaſs of wine and water.

Cold bathing will likewiſe, at this time, be often of eſſential conſequence.

* Vide caſes inſerted at the end of this chapter.

CASES.

CASES.

The ſon of JOHN NEWMAN, oſtler, at the White Hart, Newmarket, was afflicted with fits, ſo that he was quite ſpeechleſs; by taking Dr. BRODUM's Reſtorative Nervous Cordial, was perfectly cured in two months.

Witneſs, *I. Newman, Newmarket.*

January 7, 1791.

The ſon of ROBERT PARKER was violently afflicted with epileptic fits; by taking Dr. Brodum's Reſtorative Nervous Cordial, was perfectly cured in a fortnight.

Witneſſes, *Richard Searle, M. Dawſon, Linen Draper, No.* 4, *Northgate Street,* and *John Lacſtead.*

Frog Lane, Bath, April 4, 1792.

CHAP. IV.

MADNESS.

I CONFESS, that but few opportunities of making obſervations upon this diſeaſe have occurred to me, in the courſe of my practice. Some few, however, have: and in theſe, I have ſeldom purſued that coercion and complete deprivation of perſonal liberty, which is ſo warmly recommended by many phyſicians. If any degree of irritability is preſent, it will add to that irritability; and in the moſt inirritable habits, it will too much prevent that exerciſe, and thoſe rural amuſements and pure air, which are often of the higheſt conſequence imaginable. The beſt book on this ſubject, with which I am acquainted, and which I would

I would therefore recommend, is Bailey's Treatiſe on Mania.

If there be any fever preſent, it is ſeated in the brain, and is of the chronic kind. But the beſt and moſt immediate diſſections have never yet diſcovered any phyſical difference or alteration, between a patient dying under this or any other diſeaſe. Dr. Brooke, of St. Luke's hoſpital, has, with the hope of ſuch a diſcovery, diſſected the brain of many of his patients; but in every inſtance it proved a uſeleſs attempt, and he was never able to aſcertain any thing like the proximate cauſe of the firſt paroxyſm.

The practice purſued at Bethlem hoſpital, is to give draſtic purges and emetics every week, with the tonic applications of the cold baths and chalybeates. This laſt medicine was highly approved of, and much recommended, by my late intimate and worthy friend, Dr. Hugh

Smith; but, though I ſhall ever pay the greateſt deference to his judgment, and reflect on his friendſhip with the higheſt ſatisfaction, I cannot avoid adding, that I have found many caſes, particularly in young women of delicate habits, and where the diſeaſe has been brought on from extreme diſappointment, or ſudden frights, in which the ſteel would not agree with the ſtomach; and in all theſe caſes, I have tried the Nervous Cordial in its ſtead, with great advantage to the patient, as well as to my own reputation. Bliſters, by their irritation, would I think rather increaſe the diſorder; eſpecially when owing to a violent agitation of the animal ſpirits. Opiates are highly advantageous, as they diminiſh whatever irritability is preſent, and as we ſhould always endeavour to divert the attention of the patient, by a multiplicity of objects, and not permit the mind to be engroſſed by one ſubject, or train of thoughts; for we ſee that diſappointed love, great loſſes,

deep

deep ſtudy, or in ſhort, any thing that thus too largely occupies the attention, is of itſelf one prime and frequent cauſe of the diſeaſe.

CHAP. V.

OF DEAFNESS.

POWERS that can impede the undulating air from making a proper impreſſion on the auditory nerve, may be the cauſe of deafneſs. This occurs in caſes where the external paſſage is corked up with wax, or any other ſubſtance. Here the firſt indication is, to ſoften the wax, by dropping in a little oil, mixed with ox's or ſheep's gall; and then to ſyringe it with warm water, and a little Sp. Roriſmarin.

But there is another and a more common cauſe of deafneſs by far than the above. It is debility in the auditory nerve, and an incapacity of exerting its due tone and faculty, even when the meatus auditorius, or paſſage of hearing is open and not obſtructed. Of fifty caſes of deafneſs, that occur every day, forty-nine, at leaſt, are owing to this ſource. And here, I confeſs, I know of no very efficacious remedy, excepting the Nervous Cordial, which I have found ſucceed without failure in a ſingle inſtance, after all the common preſcriptions and modes of cure have been tried to no purpoſe. I have, therefore, recommended it by way of trial to other medical practitioners of great merit and eminence, and am happy in having the addition of their teſtimony and ſupport univerſally in my favour*.

* Vide caſes at the end of the chapter.

The

The adoption of Cantharides I would not, on any account, recommend. The cold bath, and ſometimes ſmall electrical ſhocks may be of uſe, both in deafneſs and blindneſs, when they proceed from paralytic cauſes. Though I acknowledge, that among the multiplicity of cauſes, from which deafneſs may ariſe, ſome may defeat the intention of the before-mentioned remedies.

And as the ear is a delicate organ, and may moſt eaſily be injured, I would adviſe no patient to quack or tamper with himſelf, but immediately to apply to ſome eminent medical practitioner for advice. My own patients are ſenſible of the propriety of this obſervation, and the perſonal application of their friends to me, whom they know labouring under ſuch complaints, from which they have been relieved, have been very preſſing and numerous indeed.

CASES.

Copy of a Letter to Dr. Brodum.

DEAR SIR,

I ſhould be totally deſtitute of gratitude, were I to omit returning you my ſincere thanks, and taking every poſſible means of informing the world of my ſon's aſtoniſhing recovery from a total (and as many of the Faculty pronounced it an incurable) deafneſs, by apylying to you, and taking your Nervous Cordial. It is impoſſible any one can form on adequate idea of my ſon's ſenſation on being reſtored to perfect hearing, after having been totally deprived of that ſenſe for upwards of two years. My gratitude to you, Sir, admits not of language; ſuffice it to ſay, I regard you as the immediate inſtrument of Heaven in recovering my ſon from a ſtate which refuſed to yield to any ſkill but yours. It is my wiſh to teſtify my gratitude in the moſt ample manner; therefore, if you think the publication of this letter will do you any ſervice, you have permiſſion to make any uſe of it you think proper, and I ſhall always eſteem myſelf happy in teſtifying how grateful a ſenſe I have of your ſuperior abilities.

SARAH THORP.

Witneſs, *William Briſtow*, Printer of the Kentiſh Chronicle, and *Samuel Kinsford*, of *Sturry*, Banker in *Canterbury*.

Sturry, near *Canterbary*, *Dec.* 11, 1793.

A reſpectable

A reſpectable lady of Shard Sutton, near Maidſtone, Kent, was afflicted with a nervous complaint and total deafneſs; by taking ſix bottles of Dr. Brodum's Nervous Cordial (bought at Mr. Blake's, Maidſtone) was perfectly reſtored.

July 10, 1794.

A gentleman's ſon, in Artillery-ſtreet, in the Borough, had long been afflicted with deafneſs; by taking Dr. Brodum's Nervous Cordial, was perfectly reſtored to his hearing. [This gentleman does not wiſh to have his name publicly inſerted, but has given permiſſion to the Doctor to refer to his houſe.]

London, Jan. 13, 1795.

Mr. D——n, a wine-merchant in the city, was deaf ſeveral years; by taking the Nervous Cordial was reſtored to his hearing.

Mr. Raymond, ſhip-builder, of Southampton, was afflicted with a nervous complaint, had always a noiſe in his head, which made him very deaf; by taking Dr. Brodum's Reſtorative Nervous Cordial, was perfectly cured in three months.

I, THOMAS KENT, at Darington, in Suſſex, was afflicted with a deafneſs for twelve years, and had a noiſe in my ears like the ſound of bells, which proceeded from a nervous complaint; by applying to Dr. Brodum am perfectly cured by his Nervous Reſtorative Cordial. I am now ſixty years of age, and can hear as well as ever.

Witneſs my hand,

THOMAS KENT.

Witneſs, *John Boyce*, at the *Star Inn*, *Shoreham*, *Suſſex*, *January*, 1792.

THOMAS CAPPS, of Eaſt Dereham, Norfolk, was afflicted with a violent noiſe in his head, and was deaf ſeven years, which proceeded originally from a Nervous complaint; by taking Dr. Brodum's Reſtorative Nervous Cordial, was perfectly cured, and can hear now as well as ever. I have ſeen and converſed with Thomas Capps, and believe him to be perfectly cured.

Witneſs my hand, *Samuel Raſh*, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's juſtices for the county of Norfolk.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

IMPERFECT viſion may ariſe from whatever may refract or obſtruct the rays of light from falling upon the optic nerve. This may proceed either from a cataract, an opake cornea, or a paralyſis of the nerve itſelf. For the firſt, nothing but the operation, either of couching or extraction can be uſed, as no medicine will have any ſalutary effect on the chryſtaline lens. Inflammations are the moſt common cauſes of the ſecond, from the fluids being too forcibly puſhed on, and forming an *error loci*. This muſt be treated like all other inflammations, and common fomentations of poppy heads will, therefore,

fore, often be uſeful. A laxity often remains, however, after the inflammation has ſubſided, and is ſometimes removed with difficulty. The *Collyrium* formed from white vitriol, as a gentle aſtringent, bids fair to ſucceed in all ſuch caſes.

Iſſues are likewiſe of ſervice; but when this plan does not ſucceed, we may rather ſuppoſe it to be of the rheumatic kind, and treat it accordingly. And here the bark and the Nervous Cordial will be of infinite uſe: But the pulſe muſt direct us what plan to purſue. In ſtræmous opthalmics, the bark has been greatly recommended, particularly by Dr. Fothergill; but Dr. Hugh Smith did not find it ſo ſucceſsful. He uſed the different preparations of chalybeate powders, in ſolution, which, he has often told me never once deceived him. Opacities from ſpecks may be

relieved

relieved by collyriums of glaſs and ſugar-candy reduced to an impalpable powder, and blown daily into the eye. The nictitation of the eyelids over this laſt ſubſtance, often makes the ſpeck wear away.

The amauroſis, or gutta ſerena, is a ſpecies of blindneſs that ariſes from a palſy of the optic nerve, and is frequently owing to a ſchrofulous habit. Here the pupil is dilated to its utmoſt extent. If it contracts and dilates by rubbing, it is a good ſign: If, on the contrary, it continues immoveable and inirritable, we muſt not expect a cure. An incipient amauroſis may be relieved by bleeding and gentle purges. If there ſhould be any ſymptoms of inflammation, bliſters may be applied to the head, or behind the ears. It ſometimes proceeds from a rheumatic cauſe, and here the Nervous Cordial, or ſuch anti-rheumatics as opium and antimonial

antimonial preparations, may be taken to advantage. Externally, Hungary water ſhould be applied as a collyrium. In caſes of relaxation, the bark bids fair to be uſeful. I have often preſcribed copper, or a ſolution of Roman vitriol, uſed externally as a collyrium, and theſe, with the aſſiſtance of country air and exerciſe, I have frequently found ſucceſsful. For inflammation of the eye-lids, the ſofter animal oils may often prove advantageous, thoſe of poultry, perhaps, more particularly ſo; or if theſe cannot be procured, the vegetable oils, free from rancidity, and formed into an ointment with white wax, may be uſed with equal advantage.

The reaſon that owls, &c. cannot ſee diſtinctly in the day, is becauſe their pupil being exceedingly dilated and incontractible, admits too large a quantity of the rays of light, for the

purpoſe

purpoſe of viſion. When, on the contrary, the darkneſs of the evening ſupervenes, this extreme dilatation, which was ſo injurious before, will now be highly beneficial, and enable the animal to diſcriminate objects more minutely.

CASES.

MARY HAYLOCK, wife of Thomas Haylock, of Ely, Cambridgeſhire, loſt the ſight of one of her eyes; by apylying to Dr. Brodum, was perfectly cured in ſix weeks.—Witneſs, *John Vail, John Henry Roſe*, Maſter of the Cambridge Band.

The ſon of Mr. Phillips, of Bainton, Northamptonſhire, loſt his ſight; but by applying to Dr. Brodum, he was perfectly reſtored.

Witneſs, R. LILLY, Stamford.

THOMAS NORWOOD, keeper to his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, was blind of one eye; but by applying to and taking Dr. Brodum's mndicines was perfectly cured.

Hemington, near Oundle. THOMAS NORWOOD.

TO

TO DR. BRODUM.

SIR,

I return you my ſincere thanks for the great cure you have performed on me. I was afflicted with a complaint in my head, which grew ſo bad, that it entirely took away the ſight of one of my eyes, and the other in darkneſs for a conſiderable time. Fortunately Dr. Brodum uſed to viſit a gentleman at Standon, and my friend ſpoke to him about me, to which the Doctor immediately anſwered, that he would do his endeavour. He couched my eye the 9th of July, and on the 12th I was able to ſee, and on the 25th following was quite recovered. I am now able to get my bread as uſual, for which I ſhall always be bound to pray for the Doctor. Any perſon doubting the truth, may be convinced by applying by a letter, or perſonally, by any of the witneſſes.

EDWARD CLARKE.

Witneſſes, William Durrance, Bailiff to 'Squire Rook; John Gutteridge, Overſeer; William Chapman, George Whitaker, Paper Miller.

Standon, Hertfordſhire, July 25, 1790.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

CONSUMPTION.

AN opinion has been entertained by Shirk, Ringlus, Willis, and ſome others, that many have been afflicted with conſumption for the ſpace of between thirty and forty years, without interruptoin, and that without its having any fatal influence on their lives till the complete termination of ſuch period. Having ſo much time therefore, allowed to attend to the diſeaſe, and remove it in its origin, how obviouſly clear is it that thoſe who have any ſuch ſymptoms in their conſtitution, ſhould make immediate application to ſome medical profeſſor of eminence The ſucceſs I have met with myſelf in this complaint is

founded

founded on a long experience, and teſtified by a hoſt of witneſſes, who have done me the honour to place themſelves under my care. The cure of this complaint, in a great meaſure depends upon the regimen which is obſerved by the patient, and the moſt alarming ſymptoms will ſubſide by a perſeverance in taking ſuch regimen.

Mild balſamics conveyed into the lungs by inſpiration, will be of great ſervice, when ulcers are formed, and proper exerciſe, freſh air, and bark taken freely, will accelerate the progreſs of the cure. The columbo root is an excellent ſubſtitute for the latter medicine, when it cannot be employed, and blunts the acrimony of the juices, at the ſame time that it improves the appetite.

The obſervation of the celebrated Dr. Fothergill, deſerves particular attention, who very juſtly remarks that

medicine

medicine at the commencement of the diſorder, is the ſureſt way to relief. To elucidate his obſervation, a cough is occaſioned by acrid ſerum, which if not ſoon removed, will produce an inflammation, and that, for want of reſolution, will ſoon prove inſurmountable.* Too late application in theſe inſtances is productive of the worſt of conſequences.

When the inflammation is conſiderable, bleeding is ſerviceable, and the expectoration is encreaſed by the following medicine:

℞.	Gum Arabic, in Pulv.	℥ſs
	Myrrh	ʒj
	Scillæ PP	gr. vj
	Nit. Depurat	ʒſs

* This laſt-mentioned ſubject being too voluminous to diſcuſs in the preſent confined limits, I beg leave to refer the reader to a work juſt publiſhed, entitled, "A Treatiſe on the Cough."

Sacch. Alb. ʒſs
m f. Pulv.

Divide. in chart No. xij, Cap 1, ter. die cum Cyath. Tinct. Roſar.

The above preſcription continue three weeks, and then recommence the Nervous Cordial.

Acids, in this diſeaſe, cool the blood, and quench the thirſt, eſpecially thoſe of a vegetable nature, as apples, oranges, lemons, &c. the quantity muſt be regulated by the ſtrength of the ſtomach of the patient and his inclination.

Sydenham, in conſumptive caſes, ſays, the beſt phyſician is a horſe, but enfeebled patients ſhould conſider, that by taking cold, or enduring too great fatigue, they may receive more injury than benefit. Conſumptive patients ſhould indulge themſelves in riding with the greateſt caution, otherwiſe, inſtead of facilitating, they may retard their

cure,

cure, but if after ſuch exerciſe, their ſpirits are improved, their appetite return, and their freedom of breathing increaſe, they may continue the exerciſe, provided they abide by the above inſtructions.

Women's milk, if drawn from the breaſt, is of great ſervice, and next to it aſs's milk, from its abounding with ſweet ſerum. Goat's and cow's milk, have, likewiſe, in theſe caſes, been attended with excellent effects. Theſe animals ſhould be fed on thoſe vegetables beſt calculated and conducive to health.

Night ſweats, ſhortneſs of breath, hectic heats, and ſpitting of blood, are all removed by a perſeverance in taking the Botanical Syrup, which I again, with confidence, recommend as productive of the beſt of conſequences in every ſpecies of conſumptions.

The Astrophy or Nervous Consumption.

THIS diſorder, though ariſing from different cauſes, and advanced to different degrees, is, in fact, notwithſtanding the variety of ſymptoms, but of one and the ſame nature. It is occaſioned by the organs of digeſtion being weakened, and is known by a decreaſe of ſtrength, deprivation of appetite, little or no fever, ſhortneſs of breath, and the generally high, but inconſtant colour of the urine.

Children are frequently afflicted with this diſeaſe from the ſudden change of their aliment, in being taken from the breaſt, to ſubſiſt on more ſolid food, when

when their legs become pendulous, their habit flaccid, their ſkin corrugated, and their appetite inſatiable. This diſorder is totally different from the rickets, or that leanneſs that occurs from the breaſt not affording a proper ſubſiſtence.

When this diſorder reſults from a diarrhæa, fluor albus, diabetes, gonorrhæa, &c. the one ultimately depends on the removal of the original diſeaſe. When cauſed by indigeſtion, as frequently happens to children and aged perſons, gentle doſes of calomel and rhubarb ſhould be preſcribed, alternately changing it for ſtomachies and warm perſpiratives. Irritating purges, by inflaming the bowels, ſhould be carefully avoided.

The cure of this diſeaſe will be greatly accelerated by a regular courſe of the Nervous Cordial, and the whole materia medica cannot ſupply a more efficacious medicine. Twenty or thirty drops of

elixir of vitriol, taken twice a day, in a glaſs of wine and water, will be found extremely beneficial.

Patients, in this diſeaſe, ſhould amuſe themſelves as much as poſſible, and as ſerenity of mind is, in this inſtance, a grand point towards the re-eſtabliſhment of health, they ſhould adopt ſuch amuſements, and ſelect ſuch company as they know, from the nature of their diſpoſition, will afford them the greateſt pleaſure.

The king's evil, the aſthma, the ſcurvy, the venereal diſeaſe, &c. cauſing a conſumption, proper attention ſhould be paid to the original malady.

When extraordinary evacuations are the cauſe, nature ſhould not be controuled, but the ſtrength preſerved by the adminiſtration of ſuch reſtoratives as the Nervous Cordial, with the aſſiſt-

ance

ance of gentle exercise and salutary diet. In these cases, a decoction of sarsaparilla, saloop, chalybeate waters, and bark are powerful assistants.

In persons of an irritable habit, the spasmodic affections should be removed by opiates, mucilaginous substances, gentle glutinous astringents, bark, and medicines agreeable to the nature of the symptoms of the disease.

The circulation in scrophulous and cancerous cases, should be reduced as low as the patient's state of health is capable of bearing. A thin light diet, made of jellies, from vegetable and animal substances, should then be preferred, and, as corroborants, the bark and vitriolic elixir.

Sarsaparilla, with a milk diet, may be recommended. When the complaint proceeds from a venereal infec-

 tion,

tion, but in no ſtage of the diſorder, let it derive its influence from what origin it may, is there ſo ſafe, ſo innocent, ſo efficacious a preſcription as the two medicines above recommended, viz. the Nervous Cordial and Botanical Syrup.

CASES.

Mrs. Winsor, the wife of Mr. Winſor, of Yeovil, Baker, being for ſome time in a very weak ſtate, with ſhortneſs of breath, having no ſleep, and loſs of fleſh, inſomuch that every one thought her in a lingering decline, was adviſed to apply to Dr. Brodum, at Sherborne, who made a perfect cure of her in ſix weeks, by adminiſtering his Reſtorative Nervous Cordial.

Any Perſon doubting of the above, may be ſatisfied of the ſame, by applying to Mr. Winſor, at Yeovil, Somerſetſhire.

In gratitude to you and for the good of my fellow-creatures, I do hereby teſtify, that my daughter, Elizabeth Wood, of Berwich in Elmet, near Leeds, was in a decline, and

and her legs ſwelled in an extraordinary manner; by taking five bottels of Dr. Brodum's Nervous Cordial, was perfectly cured, and is now as hearty as ever ſhe was in her life.—As witneſs my hand,

ELIZABETH WOOD, Sen.

Witneſs, *Theop. Stead*, of the *Old Swan, Call-lane, Leeds.*

July 22, 1793.

ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, of Weſtdean, near Chicheſter, Suſſex, was in a decline for ſome time; by applying to Dr. Brodum, and taking his Nervous Cordial, was perfectly cured.——Witneſs her Siſter,

ANN PENNELLS.

St. Martin's Lane, Chicheſter, Suſſex,
November 14, 1794.

W. SHOTTER, journeyman to Mr. Gleed, ſhoe-maker in High-ſtreet, Southampton, was in a decline, which brought him ſo low as to oblige him to walk with a crutch, and every one thought him paſt recovery; but he was perfectly cured in three months, by Dr. Brodum's Nervous and Reſtorative Cordial, and is now in as good health and ſpirits as ever, and as able to work. The truth of which will be acknowledged, by Mr. Gleed, to any that are doubtful.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

THE JAUNDICE.

THIS diſeaſe often proceeds from an impeded influx of the bile into the duodenum, and an abſorption of it into the circulation, whereby the ſerous parts of the blood are tinged, and will be viſible in the more pelucid parts, as the white of the eyes. The urine, being loaded with it, will be very high coloured, and will dye a cloth, of a ſaffron hue; the fæces will be white, for want of bile to colour them, and a dropſy often ſucceeds, the parts becoming relaxed for want of nouriſhment. The cauſes are various; they may either proceed from calculi or ſpaſms, in the biliary ducts, or inflammation,

mation, or a pituitous lentor. If from the firſt cauſe, we muſt endeavour to relax the ducts, that the ſtone may paſs into the duodenum; for this purpoſe, we adviſe blood-letting, opiates, and clyſters, till the pain is eaſed, and ſuch medicines as will keep the body open; afterwards, a courſe of Bath waters may be employed advantageouſly. We may have violent pains in the loins, from calculi paſſing through the ducts, which may lay in ſuch a ſituation as not totally to obſtruct the paſſage of the bile, therefore, will be unattended with the jaundice. Salt of tartar will diſſolve gall ſtones, as will ſoap lees and the bile of vipers. Violent paſſion, or the cholic, acts by inducing a ſpaſm upon the ducts; this ſpaſm will be but relieved by the courſe of medicines noticed above, and when the cholic paſſion ſubſides, the jaundice will ſubſide likewiſe. Stomach cathartics, aloetics, and ſaponaceous medi-

cines

cines will be neceſſary, and form the regular routine of practiſe among phyſicians; but when theſe medicines are found to fail, I would adviſe, from a conviction of its utility, the immediate uſe of the Nervous Cordial.

The other remedies to be uſed for peripneumonia notha, will, in common, be adviſeable in this caſe, as the general cauſe and cure is one and the ſame thing, the ſeat of the diſeaſe only conſtituting the difference. Afterwards the body is ſtrengthened by exerciſe, &c. the Nervous Cordial being ſtill continued.

The languor, inactivity, and indolence ſo common in the jaundice, ariſe from a want of bile in the firſt paſſages, whereby no intimate union of our food can be effected, from whence want of digeſtion and nutrition, which, of courſe, muſt produce general debility.

A dropſy

A dropſy will often ſucceed a long continued jaundice, in conſeqnence of this debility, and is only to be removed by removing firſt of all the jaundice that produced it, and afterwards by the application and uſe of thoſe tonic medicines which are recommended in caſes when the dropſy is idiopathic, or uncompounded with any other diſeaſe.

CASES.

I return you my ſincere thanks for the great cure you have performed on me. I was afflicted with the ſcurvy and dropſy, likewiſe the yellow jaundice; my legs and body were ſwelled in an amazing manner; at laſt it fell on my lungs, ſo that I could hardly breathe; I thought every moment would be my laſt; I tried many remedies, but all to no purpoſe, and every body thought I could not live many days; but by the bleſſing of God, Dr. Brodum, by his ſkill and Botanical Syrup, made a perfect cure of me in

a ſhort

a ſhort time, which I am ready to atteſt on oath, either perſonally or by letter.

Witneſs my hand, *Thomas Tobitt*, Miller, at Mr. *Stowill's* mill, *Steyning*, *Suſſex*.

Witneſſes to the above, *H. Leggatt*, Butcher, *Steyning*, *John Curtis*, Ironmonger.

The wife of William Welling, of Breeding, near Steyning, was afflicted with convulſions in her ſtomach, and the yellow jaundice, likewiſe the gravel, with which ſhe had before laid for upwards of ſix months, when ſhe was given over by the other doctors, who told her they did nor know what to give her more. We can declare ſhe did not experience, for ſix months, one night's reſt, nor even three hour's eaſe together, but always laid ſcreaming and crying, praying to the Lord to take her out of that her miſery, which all her neighbours know, but through the mercy of God, we heard of the great ſkill of Dr. Brodum with his Nervous Cordial, and what cures he had done to people. He was ſent for, and was ſo kind to tell her the complaints exactly, before ſhe ſpoke; he likewiſe told her, that ſhe might make herſelf eaſy, for when all Doctors had given her over, there was a Doctor above which had not, and, with the bleſſing of God, he would recover her. Any perſon doubting the above, may have the fulleſt ſatisfaction by applying to CATHARINE EDWARDS.

Witneſs, *Richard Goddard*, Schoolmaſter.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.

THIS ſubject is ſo copious, that volumes might be written to elucidate the various cauſes by which it is produced, but as the moſt expreſſive language that was ever conveyed on paper, could not give ſo competent an idea of the virtues of the Nervous Cordial, as the peruſal of the following caſes, the publication of the truth is preferred in the inſtance in queſtion, to elegant or ſublime expreſſions.

The following atteſtations are diſtinguiſhed by a veracity that muſt ſoon convince, even the incredulous, to an implicit belief of their truth.

CASES.

CASES.

W. BRODUM, M. D.

No. 9, Albion-ſtreet, Blackfriar's-bridge, London.

At the deſire of Mr. Metralcourt, I forward his caſe to you.

RICHARD CRUTWELL, Printer, Bath.

SIR,

The wonderful good effects of your Reſtorative Nervous Cordial I ſhall ever be proud to acknowledge, either in public or private. I know your repute, and the ſalutary effect of your medicine are too well eſtabliſhed to need any atteſtation of mine, but gratitude induces me to cauſe to be publiſhed the following wonderful cure (performed by the adminiſtration of your Nervous Cordial) for the ſake of my friends, and the public in general, who labour under ſimilar complaints, that they may in like manner make application to you, before their complaint gets to ſuch an alarming pitch, as to be almoſt paſt recovery.

I was afflicted with a nervous and bilious complaint, which affected (very ſeverely) my head and hearing, with a continual palpitation of my heart, and in ſuch a trembling ſtate as to prevent the exertion of my profeſſional talents (as a dancing maſter) on which reſts my dependance for ſupport; at length my breath became ſhort and hectic, and my whole frame diſordered. I was then adviſed to drink

drink the waters, and bathe, which I alſo did to no purpoſe; at laſt, by the bleſſing of God, and by taking your Reſtorative Nervous Cordial, I am happily and thoroughly re-eſtabliſhed in my former ſtate of health.

C. METRALCOURT.

No. 3, *Great Bedford-ſtreet, St. James's-ſquare, Bath.*

June 26, 1795.

I, EDWARD FORD, was afflicted with a bilious complaint for ſome time, my face quite yellow, my breath very ſhort, and at laſt my body began to ſwell, and my appetite failed me, which prevented me walking; after trying the moſt eminent phyſicians to no effect, by taking Dr. Brodum's Nervous Cordial, was perfectly reſtored in two months, which caſe I particularly wiſhed to have publiſhed for the ſake of others, my fellow creatures, labouring under ſuch painful diſorders.

EDWARD FORD, Whitſtable.

Witneſs, *John Terry, Betherſden,* near *Aſhford*

Any perſon doubting the above cure, by applying perſonally, or by letter, poſt-paid, to Edward Ford, at the Ship, Whitſtable, near Canterbury, may be ſatisfied of the ſame.

CHAP. X.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

THE liver as a gland ſecretes the bile, a fluid of the greateſt conſequence to the animal œconomy, ſince, without it, the great work of digeſtion cannot be performed. There are two ſpecies of it, the cyſtic and hepatic, of which the latter is the ſtrongeſt. It is a natural ſoap, compoſed of oil, water and alkaline ſalt, which is capable of uniting oily and mucialaginous ſubſtances into one maſs. Painters ſometimes uſe the bilious juice for mixing ſome viſcid matters that nothing elſe will diſſolve. Inflammation of the liver is attended with ſevere pain, under the ſhort ribs, a

full

full quick tenſe pulſe, and the ſymptoms of inflammation in general. It terminates and is cured in all the various ways of other inflammations. If the tumour ſuppurate and point externally, it may be treated as a common abceſs, and be opened. If it burſt, and the contents fall into the abdomen, a purulent aſcites is the conſequence. If it ends in a ſchirrus, it produces what is called the black jaundice, a diſeaſe well known by the black lead colour caſt upon the countenance, which is generally, therefore, eſteemed a dangerous ſymptom, though in ſome inſtances thought favourable of by Van Sweiten, who relates the caſe of a perſon laboring under this diſeaſe, who was cured by living upon vegetables only.

In diſeaſes of the liver, proceeding from inflammation, large and repeated bleedings from the arm, or the region of the liver itſelf, by the application

leeches, will be always found useful. To this may be added the topical application of emollient liniments and fomentations. Internally small doses of calomel, so as not to excite ptyalism, combined with opium and rhubarb, will be highly beneficial, and it forms the common mode of practise pursued in those countries where hepatic diseases are most frequent. Here likewise the Nervous Cordial will be highly advantageous, as will be found by perusing the case below.

C A S E.

I return you my sincere thanks for the cure I have received. I have been afflicted with an inflammation of the liver for three years, was always in pain and misery, and my face was as yellow as saffron; I applied to many eminent physicians, but all to no purpose; by taking your Restorative Nervous Cordial, (you told me the nature of my case)

caſe) and informed me I had the ſtone in the gall, which proved a fact; by taking medicines a week I ſpit up ſtones as large as a ſmall bean, of which I am now perfectly recovered, and am able to do my buſineſs the ſame as if nothing had ever ailed me.

Witneſs my hand,

WILLIAM CARVER,
Blackſmith, *St. Michael's Pariſh, Lewes.*

Witneſs, *Richard Tobitt*, Schoolmaſter, *Maidſtone, Kent*, and *Thomas Whapham*, Cooper.

CHAP. XI.

ASTHMA.

A CASUAL and ſlight difficulty of breathing is called a diſpnœa; when this diſpnœa, or difficulty of breathing is more habitual and confirmed, it is denominated aſthma, and in its worſt ſtate an orthopnœa. The diſeaſe is owing to a ſpaſmodic conſtriction upon the lungs, and is without expectoration. The antiſpaſmodics, as aſſæfœtida, in large doſes, with volatiles, and other ſtimulating medicines, in the fit, will be of ſervice. After this paroxyſm has ceaſed, decoction of bark, pure air, exerciſe, &c. will be neceſſary to prevent a return. If it is owing to a hydrops pectoris, nothing but the operation

operation for the empyema, can relieve it. The Nervous Cordial, has, however, even in this caſe, but more particularly ſo in caſes proceeding from other cauſes, proved advantageous when given in a morning. New milk, and a ſmall quantity of old rum, taken on firſt riſing from bed, has been often recommended. Tar water will, likewiſe, at times, ſucceed, and I have often witneſſed its periodical returns completely prevented by the free uſe of the Peruvian bark, though this is a medicine in general diſrepute, in caſes where reſpiration is in the leaſt affected, and phyſicians are very ſcrupulous in the recommendation and uſe of it.

CASES.

TO DR. BRODUM.

SIR,

I am very certain that your reputation is already too well eſtabliſhed in the opinion of the world, to require any atteſtation of mine; but in juſtice to my own feelings, and for the ſake of others, who may ſtand in need of relief, under ſimilar attacks on their conſtitution, I think it incumbent on me to ſtate, that being afflicted with an aſthmatic and nervous complaint, attended with a ſtrong palpitation of the heart, which nearly deprived me of the power of breathing, and rendered the leaſt exerciſe, eſpecially in walking, extremely painful to me; I had recourſe to your Reſtorative Nervous Cordial, which has not only given me freedom of reſpiration, but happily reſtored me to the bleſſings of health.

JOHN DENT.

No. 12, *Creſcent-place, St. George's-fields.*
December 1, 1794.

Sworn at the Manſion-houſe, *London*, 18th *Dec.* 1794, before the Rt. Hon. *Thomas Skinner*, Lord Mayor.
Sir *Watkin Lewes*, Knt. Alderman.

SIR,

SIR,

I was afflicted with an asthma on my lungs, and a bilious complaint; likewise the gravel aud stone, and at last with a dropsy and the jaundice; my body and legs were swelled amazingly, my face was as yellow as saffron, and my breath became so short, that I thought every succeeding moment would be my last. My relations and neighbours thought it was out of the power of man to do me service; but by taking your Nervous Cordial five weeks, through the blessing of God, I am perfectly recovered. Therefore I think it not only my duty to acknowledge the service you have done me, but to inform the public, for the benefit of others who may labour under the same, or any disease similar to those from which I am happily restored.

WILLIAM GILLINGHAM.

Witness, *Baisley Redhead*, Gentleman Farmer, *Wimblington* Toll-bar, near *March*, *Cambridgeshire*.

Wimblington, *October*, 1793.

CHAP.

CHAP. XII.

THE DROPSY.

A DROPSY is a præternatural collection of watry fluid, either received into the cavities of the body, collected between the duplicatures of ſome of the membranes, or ſtagnating in the cells of the membrana adipoſa, it may be either partial or univerſal; if general, it is in the cellular membrane, and is called anaſarca; if partial, it is confined to ſome cavity of the body only; if its ſeat is in the abdomen, it is called aſcites, if in any other part, it takes its name from its ſituation. The inner ſuperficies of our parts have an exhalation of fluid, or lymph, which

if

if not re-abſorbed, is accumulated in too great quantities; this may be occaſioned by various and different cauſes, ſome of the chief of which ſeem to be as follows: *Firſt*, from a relaxation of the ſolids, and diſſolution of the fluids: *Secondly*, from a diſeaſed ſtate of the viſcera from drinking: *Thirdly*, from any hindrance to the free tranſit of the blood from the arteries to the veins, whereby a rupture of the ſmall lymphatic veſſels will be produced, and their contents infuſed into the cavities they open into, and by ſtagnating and accumulating, they will dilate and diſtend them. A dropſy is frequently the conſequence of a diſeaſed liver, becauſe, where the ſecretion of the bile is obſtructed, the digeſtion will be weakened, the nutrition of the body, of courſe, leſſened, the ſolids thereby relaxed and debilitated, and the fluids, of courſe, greatly impoveriſhed, or ſome have imagined

it

it to proceed from re-abſorbed bile attenuating and diſſolving the craſſamentum. A dropſy ſucceeds a long intermittent, from the laxity and debility brought upon the whole animal ſyſtem; gravid women are ſubject to ſwelled legs from the preſſure of the uterus on the iliac veins, whereby they are prevented from diſcharging their contents; as fractured limbs are odematous from the preſſure of the bandages. Aſthmatic people who labour under ulcerations and infarctions of the lungs or viſcera, from the blood not being well and duly elaborated in the lungs. The difficulty of breathing which attends an anaſarca, is owing to the cellular membrane of the lungs being loaded with water, whereby their expanſion is impeded; in aſcites, it ariſes from the diaphragm being preſſed upwards. The effects of a collection of water will be different according to the part affected. In a

leucoph-

leucophlegmatic patient, the thighs, legs, and feet ſwell from the gravidation of the fluid downwards; in this caſe, the advantage, by ſmall crucial inciſions, is very apparent, the dyſpnæa being frequently relieved immediately. By the preſſure upon the lungs and diaphragm in a dropſy, the perſpiration is greatly diminiſhed. The urine is made, but in ſmall quantities, high coloured, and lixivial from the oil and ſalt not being properly oiluted, in time, the ſtagnate fluids, from their cloſe confinement, becomes acrimonious, whence a ſlow fever, peripneumonia ulcers, gangrenes, bleeding at the noſe, mortifications of the viſcera, and, at length, death. The common cauſe of ſudden death is ſuffocation by the fluids being deterimined to the lungs, wherefore we ſhould never ſuffer our patient to lie horizontally, but in a poſture between ſitting and laying.

The

The indications of cure are three:

First, to inveſtigate and remove the cauſe. *Secondly*, to evacuate the water. And *Thirdly*, to ſtrengthen the habit, and prevent a future collection.

By enquiring into the cauſe, we may be able to make a juſt prognoſtic, but we muſt make it a rule never to hope for a cure where it is owing to dram drinking; for here the internal organs are parboiled, and it would be as eaſy to unboil a piece of meat as to effect a cure. Sydenham ſpeaks highly of vomits, and as they diſcharge a large quantity of ſerum from the mouth, fauces, and ſtomach, they ſeem likely to be of uſe; but Dr. Smith has ſeldom found them anſwer. In an encyſted dropſy, nothing can be expected from them. Both they and cathartics ſhould be given in free doſes, according to the ſtrength of the patient. As they act by

their

their ſtimulus, occaſioning a flow of humours to the parts the more conſiderable their effect the greater advantage to be expected from them. Elaterium (as the doctor expreſſes it) works even to the finger's ends; it operates firſt by vomit, and afterwards by ſtool; from three to ſix gallons of water have been evacuated, where the conſtitution can bear it; no hydragogue equals it, both in the aſcites and anaſarca; ſcammony given in ſmall doſes, and encreaſed according to the ſtrength of the patient, is frequently attended with ſucceſs; it works gently, and has been of ſervice where the elaterium has failed; diuretics are of uncertain operation; the moſt efficacious are the alkaline and neutral ſalts, cantharides, &c. (vide formulæ) as by theſe the blood will be induced to part with its aqueous parts; ſmall quantities of calomel, as a diuretic, are much recommended. By joining ſtimulants to ſome

diuretic,

diuretic, ſuch as muſtard, horſe-radiſh, &c. the circulation will be greatly promoted. Salivation has proved efficacious, but this can be only tried in the aſcites, in young perſons where the conſtitution is ſound, and all other methods have been attempted in vain. Another method is, by promoting perſpiration; this is to be attempted by Dover's powder; the compoſition is as follow:

℞ Opis Colat. ℥ſs
Salis Nitri
Tart. Vitriol ana ℥ii
Ipecac Glycirrh. aa ℥j m.

Doſe ʒſs. ad. ʒi. ʒj. contains grv. of opium.

The ipecac and opium counteract each other; the former ſtimulates very powerfully, the latter allays very powerfully all ſenſe of irritation. Ipecacuana

cacuana thus given, is taken into the circulation, and ſtimulates the ſmall ſeries of veſſels; it never weakens, yet is always the moſt certain ſurodific we have; v gr. of opium thus given, do not exert their ſoporific qualities, ſo much as one grain by itſelf; if it does not promote perſpiration, it attacks the kidneys, and occaſions a moſt copious diſcharge of urine, but like every other medicine in a dropſy, it muſt not be depended upon as infallible; it is to be found in Dover's Treatiſe on the Gout. Dr. Ward's ſweat, which is opium and hellebore act upon the ſame principle. The colcycum (meadow ſaffron) Dr. Smith has twice found uſeful. It acts by irritating the kidneys, and producing large quantities of water; it is alſo ſerviceable as a pectoral in aſthmatic caſes; it is given in the form of an oxymel, but does not occaſion ſickneſs as the ſquills.

℞. Colcychi ℥j
Acet. lbj. diger et colat. ad.
Mell. Anglic. lbſs. f. oxymel

The juice of artichoke-leaves given ℥ſs ter die has been ſucceſsful. Some have been cured by a reſolute abſtinence from all liquors, living only upon a toaſt dipped in brandy, laid upon the tongue, which promoted a flow of ſaliva, but few have reſolution equal to this. The reaſon the liver is more injured by ſpiritous liquors than any other viſcus, ariſes from a portion of liquor being conveyed directly to it from the ſtomach, by the vaſa brevia, beſides what is carried there in common with the reſt of the viſcera by the circulation. Emetics and cathartics, if they do not evacuate great quantities of water, ought not to be perſiſted in, as they only weaken the patient without any advantage.

If

If we cannot procure a discharge by the natural outlets, we must make use of artificial ones, such as scarifications, paracentesis, the empyema, and blisters.

When scarifications are used, they should be crucial incisions of the size of an orifice, after bleeding, one on each side of the leg, or on the scrotium, made in this form; they give room to the descending fluids, continue open, cause but little pain to the patient, and are not liable to become gangrenous, which large incisions are very apt to do. Tapping is never useful where drinking is the cause, but often hastens death. In the dropsy of the ovary, it may be useful as a palliative. I once had a case where the navel burst, when the patient was very full, and remained open, whereby the water oozed out as fast as it collected, and she lived a number of years. I

think it might ſucceed more frequently if it were uſed earlier, but by being poſtponed, the viſcera become affected from the quantity of the extraneous fluid. Bliſters, though they diſcharge the waters, are with great difficulty diſpoſed to heal, and ſometimes mortify, therefore are not always recommended: if they are applied, it muſt be to the moſt depending part. The operation for the empyema is uſed when the water is collected in the cavity of the thorax; ſhould we ſucceed by any of theſe methods in evacuating the water, we muſt endeavour to prevent a return by bracing up the ſolids and invigorating the fluids with the uſe of cordial bark, bitters, chalybeates, &c.

The tympanum is a diſtention of the belly by air, either lodged in the inteſtines, or cavity of the abdomen. No fluctuation of water can here be perceived, but the belly, on being ſtruck,

ſounds

ſounds hollow like a drum. A corrupted viſcus is ſometimes the cauſe, or elſe its ſeat is in the colon, which may be known by the ſwelling frequently changing ſides, and following the courſe of the gut. The cure is very difficult, as the tone of the parts is deſtroyed by the diſtention, and conſequent relaxation, gentle ſtomatics, cathartics, and clyſters. The aromatic pill, with ginger, tea, and warm carminatives, will palliate, but a cure is ſeldom effected. I have ſometimes tried bark clyſters, but without much ſucceſs. The paracenteſis may palliate, but nothing further. Dr. Mead recommended cauteries and bliſters to the abdomen, but I ſhould imagine the above methods promiſe fairer.

Dr. Hunter is diametrically oppoſite in opinion to Dr. Fothergill, who adviſes the operation to be made without waiting for any great diſtenſion, as ſoon

as there is a ſufficient quantity of water collected to render it practicable.

Dr. Baker ſupports the arguments advanced by Dr. Fothergill, and urges the neceſſity of an early operation.

CASES.

W. BRODUM, M. D. &c.

No. 9, Albion-ſtreet, Blackfriar's-bridge, London.

Sir,

Next to God, my grateful thanks are due to you, for having, through your ſkill and advice, happily reſcued me from the brink of the grave, to which I had been reduced by the Dropſy, which for a year ſwelled my legs and body in a manner that was not only truly alarming in itſelf, but frightful to be ſeen. It was in vain that I ſought relief from an eminent phyſician at Cambridge, and other gentlemen of the Faculty. My breath became very ſhort, and my whole frame exceedingly weak, and every one deſpaired of my life; by taking Dr. Brodum's Reſtorative Nervous Cordial, however, in a few months I was enabled

to

to walk, and to the ſurprize of all my friends I ſoon found myſelf re-eſtabliſhed in my health, which, by the bleſſing of Divine Providence, I have ever ſince fully enjoyed, without any return whatever of the dreadful cumpiaint I laboured under. I can now attend to my buſineſs as well as ever, and I ſhall have a pleaſure, in juſtice to you, and for the information of my fellow creatures, to communicate any farther particulars that any one may require of me, or wiſh to know of the aſtoniſhing cure I have received from you. AMBROSE FROST.

Witneſſes, *John Clements*, *John Froſt*, *Dullingham*, near *Newmarket*.

September 10, 1792.

I, THOMAS RYLEY, of Stanſtead, in Eſſex, was afflicted with the Dropſy for eighteen months, and was ſwelled all over my body and legs in a conſiderable manner, ſo that I could hardly fetch my breath. By taking Dr. Brodum's Reſtorative Nervous Cordial (to whom I am very thankful for his great ſkill) he made a perfect cure of me, ſo that I am able to walk like a young man who had never any ailment, though I am now between ſixty and ſeventy years of age.

Witneſs my hand,

THOMAS RILEY,

Clerk of the Church, *Stanſtead*, *Monnifitchet*, *Eſſex*.

Witneſs, *Silvanus Ward*, Hat Manufacturer, at *Biſhop Startford*.

Mrs. Jewel, Linen-draper, opposite the Royal Oak, Chatham, was afflicted six years with a complication of disorders, which baffled the skill of several persons in the profession; her body was swelled in a violent manner, so much so as to be called by some the dropsy, some a bilious complaint, &c. her legs were in the same situation as at the ancles, to spread over the shoes at times; she was afraid, from an oppression in her breast, of being choaked for want of breath. In this condition her life became a burthen, being hopeless of any relief from medicine, but fortunately applying to Dr. Brodum, was perfectly recovered by his Nervous Cordial.

Any person, questioning the anthenticity, may, on application, or by letter (post-paid) receive any satisfaction.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

THE GOUT.

PHyſicians have defined the Gout or Arthrites to be an inflammation in the joints. It is cauſed by intemperate living, and a want of that activity which would otherwiſe preſerve the patient from thoſe acute pains that are the inſeparable companions of this diſeaſe, and ſometimes originates from being too much addicted to wine, women, gluttony; hence epicurians are ſeldom without this troubleſome companion. Intenſe ſtudy, exceſſive perturbation of mind, will likewiſe occaſion the moſt violent paroxyſms of this diſeaſe.

Dr.

Dr. Hales has affirmed, that the groſs tartarine gouty particles produce obſtructions of an inflammatory nature, in the feet and hands, where the blood has the leaſt circulation, from being fartheſt from the fountain of life, the heart.

A redundancy of humours and weakneſs in the joints are certainly the primary cauſes of the Gout. The general ſeat of the diſorder is in the limbs, when it ſeldom proves fatal; but when it occupies the main trunk, the worſt of conſequences may, with reaſon, be apprehended.

The Gout is divided into two claſſes, the regular and irregular. The regular Gout is when it is ſeated in the extremities of the body, and affects the tendons, nerves, membranes, ligaments, and joints, and the ſymptoms encreaſe

and

and ſubſide with alternate pain and pleaſure to the patient.

The irregular Gout is when the paroxyſms occur at uncertain periods, when the ſymptoms vary, and the diſeaſe takes different poſitions in the human frame, as in the ſtomach, brain, &c. thereby threatening a ſpeedy diſſolution.

The opinion of different profeſſors concerning the Gout, I here annex for the ſatisfaction of my readers.

Dr. Stevens earneſtly endeavours to prove, that the humours of the Gout are more of an acid than alkaline nature.

Dr. Taceonus in his experiments of the mucilage of the joints of both men and brutes, concluded that the humour

was

was ſometimes of the one and ſometimes of the other nature.

Dr. Hunter thinks the oſſious matter is ſeparated by minute arteries, and thrown upon the membranes, and that this ſeparation is encreaſed or diminiſhed agreeably to the ſtate of the vis vitæ. He farther obſerves, that the formation of chalk ſtones is occaſioned by the redundancy of oſſious matter that is produced in this diſeaſe.

The Gout, if not hereditary, ſeldom attacks young men, women, or children, or indeed makes its appearance until the patient is nearly forty years of age, and ſometimes not till the poſitive decline of life. Corpulent perſons are the moſt ſubject to it. The pain encreaſes with the approach of night, and diminiſhes at the return of day. The longer the interval the more ſe-

were

vere the paroxyſm. This diſeaſe uſually returns every ſpring and autumn.

Sydenham, in his regimen for the Gout, adviſes the patient to take no more food than he can with eaſe digeſt, nor leſs than is poſitively neceſſary for the preſervation of his ſpirits.

The appetite will determine the quality and quantity of food requiſite, and that which the patient is moſt partial to is eaſieſt of digeſtion. Mead is an unexceptionable cordial. Although the Gout is ranked among incurable diſeaſes, yet the Nervous Cordial has been preſcribed with much relief to ſeveral patients who have been afflicted with it, that I can affirm that thoſe who are inclined to make the deſirable experiment will find it a moſt admirable aſſuager of thoſe intenſe pains that are the inſeparable concomitants of this diſeaſe. Pitcairn and Exmuller recommend

mend emetics as ſingularly ſerviceable. Bleeding is requiſite for thoſe who are of a plethoric habit of body, or leeches applied to the hæmorrhoidal veins, and cupping is extremely proper for others of a moiſt habit.

Aſtringent, cooling, and ſaturnine applications applied externally, afford a temporary relief, but producing a contraction of the parts are ſo dangerous as often to be attended with the moſt fatal effects; thirty or forty drops of laudanum, if taken at bed-time, will relieve the pain, encreaſe the perſpiration, and advance the criſis of this diſeaſe. Aſtringent preparations from ſteel, remove excretions, and too frequently produce dropſies. Camphorated ſpirit of wine, and bags of dry ingredients ſprinkled with it, are proper in all ſtages of the diſeaſe, and may be uſed by perſons of every ſpecies of conſtitution. Galbanum

num and camphor formed into a cerate are likewiſe extremely efficacious, if applied in the height of the paroxyſm, after bleeding; as is the ſoap plaiſter, where there is a large portion of camphor.

The feet ſhould never be waſhed with warm water before the commencement of the fit, as it greatly enhances the pain, nor ever neglected afterwards, as then it is really of eſſential ſervice. Perſpiration ought always to be promoted largely, for which purpoſe the part affected ſhould be carefully wrapt in wool, fur, or flannel of the ſofteſt texture. The inhabitants of Lancaſhire and other parts of England deem wool an infallible ſpecific, and having carded and combed it with the greateſt care, apply a conſiderable quantity to the part affected, which they faſten on with a ſkin of the ſofteſt dreſſed leather, nor remove it until the pain is gone.

Gouty

Gouty patients ſhould reſide in a warm and dry air, and daily take as much exerciſe as from the nature of their ſituation they are able to bear. After the fit, frictions with coarſe flannel, or the fleſh-bruſh, and well regulated labour, will, by occaſioning perſpiration, facilitate the termination of the diſeaſe. As the Gout may be removed by the patient being diſturbed in the fit to the moſt dangerous parts of the frame, the greateſt care ſhould be taken to give to his mind that ſerenity which can alone enable him to bear this ſevere affliction with proper fortitude. The Gout being an effort of nature to free herſelf from an offending cauſe, ought not to be reſtrained by any repellent applications. When it is ſeated in the head or lungs, every effort ſhould be uſed to remove it to the feet. They ſhould be bathed in warm water, acrid cataplaſms placed to the ſoles, bliſtering

plaſters

plaiſters to the ancles and calves of the legs, warm ſtomachic purges ſhould be given to the patient, who ſhould likewiſe undergo the operation of bleeding in the feet.

When the Gout is in the ſtomach, the warmeſt cordials ſhould be preſcribed to remove the attendant cold. Patients ſhould go to reſt exceedingly early, but need not be exact in reſpect to their hour of riſing. The body ſhould always be kept in a regular degree of heat, as the beſt mode of aſſiſting perſpiration.

Univerſal temperance and proper exerciſe are the beſt preventives of the Gout, the former to be obſerved without intermiſſion at every meal, and the latter directed by that degree of uſeful labour, which is ſo great a ſweetener of life, and promoter of health, and to which, perſons who are in the habit

of taking it, always return with freſh pleaſure. A regular courſe of living, light and eaſy ſuppers, a proper and unvaried diviſion of hours for reſt and labour, and above all, abſtraction from that intenſity of thought, which is generally productive, in the end, of the worſt of effects. Theſe are the beſt precautions that can be given to prevent the intruſion of that fatal enemy to mankind, the Gout.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIV.

THE RHEUMATISM.

THIS diſorder is divided into two claſſes; when attended with a fever, it is called the acute, and when there is no fever, it is termed the chronical rheumatiſm.

The ancients denominted all pains in the external parts or joints, by the appellation of arthritis, but ſome celebrated French phyſicians, about a century ſince, diſtinguiſhed all diſorders in the tendinous and nervous ligaments, by the name of Rheumatiſm.

The cellular membrane is the immediate ſeat of this diſorder, without variation, let it effect whatever part of the human body it may, or be the ſpecies of the diſorder ever ſo various or changeable.

Perſons in the prime of life, and thoſe of an active diſpoſition, are particularly liable to be attacked by this complaint, which is exceedingly prevalent in cold damp marſhy countries. The Rheumatiſm is totally different from the Gout, the former being the companion of thoſe peaſants who are, from their extreme poverty, indifferently cloathed, reſide in huts that admit the inclemency of the weather, and ſubſiſt upon that coarſe unwholeſome food, which, from its affording little or no nouriſhment, is difficult of digeſtion. The latter, on the contrary, attends the opulent, who are viſited by

it

it through their highneſs in regard to living, and inactivity in reſpect to exerciſe.

The Acute Rheumatiſm is occaſioned by whatever may tend to produce an inflammation. The Chronic by an irritating acrimony occurring in the juices of the parts where it firſt makes its attacks.

The Acute or Inflammatory Rheumatiſm is attended with pains in the joints that prevent the motion of the limbs. On the pain becoming fixed, the fever abates, but it frequently continues many days, always encreaſing in the evening. The pain generally varies to different parts of the human frame, as from the knee to the foot, from thence to the hips, &c. The ſeats of pain are generally the feet, ancles, knees, hips, loins, nape of the neck, ſhoulders, ſhoulder blades, elbows,

wrifts, &c. which clearly evinces that it is a complaint of the joints.

The parts affected are fo tender, that the patient complains of the leaft motion, and thofe moft fevere are ufually the neck, the loins, and the hips.

The Acute Rheumatifm feldom continues violent above fourteen days, though a weaknefs and fwelling in the parts may remain many months, efpecially if the complaint attacks the patient in autumn. The laffitude that frequently follows the pain will not leave the patient until an eruption appears on the fkin.

The Chronic Rheumatifm is known by the long duration of the pain, and by the little alteration that appears in the affected parts.

The

The ſciatica is when the pain enters in the hip, and extends down the thigh. This ſpecies of Rheumatiſm is attended with excruciating agony.

The Scorbutic Rheumatiſm deriyes its name from appearances of a ſcorbutic nature, attending the other ſymptoms.

The Rheumatic Lumbago is when the pain ſettles on the lungs, reaching to the os ſacrum, and attended with nephritic ſymptoms. In this ſtage of the complaint, the patient is forced to keep his body in a recumbent poſture, perpetually leaning forward. This attitude is doubtleſs extremely wearisome to the patient, but muſt not be diſpenſed with on any account whatever. Thus the loins are the ſeat of the diſorder, the niceſt care is requiſite to diſtinguiſh it from an abſceſs, an inflammation in the ureter, the gravel and ſtone in the

kidnies. The Rheumatiſm in the muſcles of the belly ſhould likewiſe be known from the cholic.

There is little danger when the pain is in the external parts, but very great when it affects the internal organs. An inflammation frequently occurs when it is ſituated in the ſtomach or bowels, a ſuffocation when the lungs are affected, and a delirium from it terminating in the brain.

Dr. Rutherford has obſerved, that the parts affected with the Rheumatiſm never perſpire, and that if they can be brought to ſweat, nothing is ſo certain an indication of a cure. A free perſpiration generally produces a turbid and copious diſcharge of urine. The excellence of theſe obſervations are elucidated by an obſtructed perſpiration and inflammatory diſeaſes, being two of the

the principal cauſes of the Acute Rheumatiſm.

By adopting the Botanical Syrup, the fever will be reduced, the pulſe abated, ſo as to indicate a return to health, the pain relieved in a conſiderable degree, and, by being aſſiſted with the operation of bleeding, a happy convaleſcence be the conſequence. Attenuants and diluents have often been adminiſtered to the patient's great advantage. Bleeding to weakly patients is productive of more harm than good, as it generally introduces other diſorders that are not eaſily eradicated from the conſtitution. When they are attacked with the Acute Rheumatiſm, their beſt relief is by taking the above recipe, aſſiſted by a cooling and nouriſhing diet.

Whey, in theſe inſtances, is remarkably wholeſome. Bleeding is efficacious where there is a violent fever, and the

pain

pain affects the breath, and wanders from the extremities to the internal parts. When the head is affected, a laxative clyſter may be repeated night and morning, or every other day a cooling purge. Purging is the beſt evacuant for conſtitutions that are more ſerous than ſanguine.

In Inflammatory Rheumatiſms, nitre diſſolved in the patient's drink, and taken in ſuch quantities as the ſtomach can bear, is ſingularly ſerviceable. Opiates will fail of their intended effect, unleſs preparatory to the adminiſtering of them, bleeding is performed, and proper purges given to the patient. Preparations from antimony may be uſed between every doſe of the Botanical Syrup, as above directed. Bark, in old Chronic Rheumatiſm, is a ſovereign remedy, and when the Acute Rheumatiſm proves intermittent, the ſame may be preſcribed. When a

copious

copious ſediment is depoſited in the urine, and plentiful ſweets are produced; the bark will facilitate the cure.

Warm bathing producing proper evacuations, has often an excellent effect, but particular care ſhould be obſerved that the patient does not take cold in theſe neceſſary emerſions.

The white muſtard, water trefoil, ground ivy, camomile, and ſeveral plants that are reared in this country, have, from the genial warmth of their nature, and other ſanative qualifications been preſcribed in this diſorder, with the greateſt ſucceſs. They may be infuſed and taken in wine, ale, or tea, and ſhould be continued with perſeverance, the want of which is the grand cauſe that a cure is ſo ſeldom effected in chronic complaints.

Not-

Notwithſtanding the medicines I have preſcribed have been attended with the greateſt ſucceſs, yet, this ſucceſs would have been greatly encreaſed had all the patients who have placed themſelves under my care had reſolution to perſevere in, invariably, attending to my advice.

The volatile tincture of gum guaicum may be given from ʒij to ℥ſs twice a day, in any thing that the patient drinks; if it paſſes off too freely by ſtool, add a few drops of the tinct. thebiaca to each doſe.

Salt water bathing often relieves the Rheumatiſm. Iſſues are indiſpenſibly neceſſary in chronic caſes, but ſhould be made in a part regulated by the ſeat of diſeaſe. The iſſues ſhould be made in the arm when the pain affects the ſhoulders, and in the leg or thigh when it affects the loins.

Dr.

Dr. Cullen obſerves, that bliſters ſeldom fail of producing the deſired effect, if applied to the part affected before the ſwelling makes its appearance. In Chronic Rheumatiſms their efficacy is wonderful.

The cure being accompliſhed, the cold bath prevents a return, and the patient's ſtrength is conſiderably recruited by the applications of chalybeates, aromatics, and bitters.

Chronic Rheumatiſms ſhould be rubbed daily with a flannel cloth, thus leſſening by friction the intenſity of the pain, which bliſters and iſſues in the inſide of the lower part of the thigh will likewiſe alleviate.

A decoction of the rad ſeneka, which is a ſpecific, and the tinct. guaiac. vol. in large doſes, are of ſingular efficacy.

When

When rheumatic diſorders are attended with a ſcorbutic habit, the patient ſhould drink freely of, and often bathe in the ſulphureous water at Harrowgate.

CASES.

PORTSMOUTH.

I, JOSEPH CHAPMAN, was afflicted with the gout, and many other diſorders, for five years, which obliged me to go on crutches, I had all poſſible advice from the faculty at Portſmouth, but found it all to no purpoſe. I was adviſed to go to London, where I had the moſt ſkilful and eminent advice, but never received the leaſt relief, till, through the mercy of God, Dr. Brodum came to Portſmouth, and when he ſaw me he told me not to make myſelf uneaſy, that he would try to the utmoſt of his ſkill to reſtore me to my health, which he did perfectly, in the ſpace of three months, by his Reſtorative Nervous Cordial. I am now able to walk twenty miles a day, if neceſſity requires. The above can be atteſted by all my neighbours if enquired into.

Witneſs my own hand,

JOSEPH CHAPMAN.

I. HARRY

I, HARRY BIRCH, was afflicted with the Rheumatiſm, and applied to many of the faculty to no purpoſe; by applying to the Doctor I am perfectly cured.

Witneſs my hand,

HARRY BIRCH.

Singleton, near *Chicheſter*, *Suſſex*,
November 9, 1791.

To Dr. BRODUM,

No. 9, Albion Street, Black Friars.

SIR,

Having been grievouſly afflicted with a Rheumatic Complaint, for upwards of ſeven years, which at laſt fell into my knee, and produced a ſwelling, which often rendered me incapable of walking, and totally deſtroyed my reſt in the night; but by taking your Reſtorative Nervous Cordial, one month, am quite relieved from my pain.

I remain, Sir, with gratitude,

Your obedient ſervant.

Wm. PRESTON.

Witneſs——*Matthew Roſe*, Joiner, *Kelham*.

Kelham, *March* 28, 1793.

CHAP.

CHAP. XV.

THE PALSY.

THE palſy or paralyſis is a diſeaſe in which the patient loſes much of the ſenſation, and often the motion of his body or limbs.

The Palſy is cauſed by an impeded influx of the nervous ſpirits into the villi of the muſcles, which ariſes from ſome defect in the brain, or the nerves proceeding from thence.

Frequent intoxication, wounds of the brain, or ſpinal marrow, extreme preſſure on the nerves, cold or damp air, ſuppreſſion of cuſtomary evacuations, ſudden

ſudden fear, not taking proper exerciſe, drinking tea or coffee to exceſs, and, in fact, every thing that relaxes the ſyſtem, is, in different patients, a cauſe of this complaint.

The Palſy is complete when there is a privation of motion and ſenſation; and incomplete, when the one is deſtroyed and the other remains unimpaired.

The danger of this diſorder is known by the importance of the part affected. A palſy of the heart, lungs, or any of the vital parts, is inevitably mortal. Of the ſtomach, inteſtines, and bladder, highly dangerous: as likewiſe in the face, it then evidently proceeding immediately from the brain. When the judgment and memory begin to fail, or the part affected is cold, loſes all ſenſation, or waſtes away, it is inconſiſtent to the laſt degree to flatter the patient with the expectation of a cure.

Hoffman divides Palſies into ſerous and ſanguineous.

The ſerous kind is often cured by hot bathing, vigorous exerciſe, or an artificial fever produced by medicines of a volatile, aromatic, and acrid nature.

The ſanguineous kind being generally accompanied with febrile motions, theſe remedies ought not to be applied.

The Palſy is either univerſal, lateral, or partial.

The univerſal Palſy is a general immobility of all the muſcles, except thoſe of the head.

Etmuller imagines it conſiſts in a relaxation of the membranes and ligaments, but the paraplegia is merely an obſtruction of the nerves, and generally follows

follows an apoplexy, ſcorbutus, carus, or arthritis.

The lateral Palſy or hemiplegia effects only one ſide of the body, though it originates from the ſame cauſe.

Mr. Boyle deſcribes one of theſe Palſies, occaſioned by a ſmall ſplinter of a bone, preſſing on the dura mater, when in leſs than five hours after the extraction, the patient was able to move his finger, and in two or three days, to lift his arm, which although reduced to ſkin and bone, ſoon recovered its proper ſize.

The partial Palſy is where the motion of the leg, arm, or any particular part or member is alone deſtroyed.

Quincy obſerves, that even where motion is entirely deſtroyed, ſenſation may be produced by the four following means.

By humidity increaſing the ſenſibility of the muſcular fibres.

By cold application, thickening the juices.

By external compreſſion.

By heated applications, ſtrengthening the injured membranes and veſſels.

The Palſy muſt be treated in a ſimilar manner to the ſanguine apoplexy, if the patient be young and of a full habit, then bleeding, bliſtering, ſharp clyſters and purgative medicines ſhould be alternately adminiſtered. But when it proceeds from relaxation or debility, as is generally the caſe in perſons who are advanced in years, a courſe ſhould be purſued exactly oppoſite. The diet ſhould be warm and attenuating, chiefly compoſed of ſpicy and aromatic vegetables, as horſe-radiſh, muſtard, &c. the drink gene-

generous, wine, muſtard whey, or brandy and water. Friction ſhould be adminiſtered to the parts affected with a warm hand or fleſh bruſh. Bliſtering plaſters may be uſed with advantage, as may the nervous ointment of the Edinburgh Diſpenſary, or any volatile linement.

Electricity is an excellent external application, the ſhocks of which ſhould be directed to the part affected, and the repetition continued daily for ſeveral weeks. Emetics ſhould often be given, and any thing is of great ſervice that can make the patient ſneeze. When the tongue is affected, the mouth ſhould be repeatedly gargled with brandy or muſtard, or the patient may hold a piece of ſugar in his mouth wet with the compound ſpirits of lavender.

The wild valerian root ſhould be taken either in an infuſion of ſage leaves,

or

or half a dram three times a day in a glaſs of wine. If the patient's ſtomach cannot bear the nauſea of this medicine, he may take half an ounce of each of the following ingredients: ſal volatile oleoſum, compound ſpirits of lavender, and tincture of caſtor, which ſhould be well incorporated together, and forty or fifty drops adminiſtered three or four times a day. Muſtard-ſeed, cinnamon, and bark-ginger, are of great utility. Cold air is extremely injurious, and exerciſe extremely ſerviceable.

Dr. Cheyne aſſerts, that if patients can confine themſelves to a cow milk diet, a radical cure will be the conſequence.

In the Philoſophical Tranſactions many ſingular cures of this terrible diſeaſe are quoted, when of a periodical nature.

The

The German Ephemerides inſtances a young man who was afflicted with a paralytic complaint, who had the gift of ſpeech only one hour out of the four and twenty, and that between twelve and one at noon every day, his taciturnity commencing between one and two, with little or no variation. The affliction continued on him twelve years.

The Philoſophical Tranſactions particulariſe the caſe of a ruddy ſanguine young woman, who, through a violent ſtroke of the Palſy, loſt the uſe of her voice and legs. Medicinal aſſiſtance at firſt reſtored them, but the power of the complaint returned with greater force, and theſe dreadful ſymptoms apeared on the Tueſday of every week, and left her on the enſuing Friday, with only two variations in the courſe of the firſt year. But through a laudable perſeverance which every perſon in ſuch a ſituation, ſhould adhere to, ſhe continued in

a courſe of proper medicine for a conſiderable ſpace of time, until her fits continued only a day and a half, commencing on a Tueſday morning, and retiring on a Wedneſday afternoon. A few months longer continuing this practice perfectly reſtored her.

The natives of the Eaſt Indies are afflicted with a ſpecies of Palſy called Beriberie, which ſignifies a ſheep in the Indian language, which viſits them in ſuch a manner, as to oblige them to thruſt out their knees, and lift up their legs, ſo that they exactly reſemble the gait of that animal.

The firſt ſymptoms of this diſeaſe are manifeſtly perceptible. A laſſitude pervades the frame. The motion of the hands and feet become vitiated and depraved, and that ſort of titillation is experienced, which we feel when we immerge our fingers and toes

in

in cold water. The voice is generally ſo much injured, as to affect the articulation.

Bonetus was ſo afflicted with this diſtemper in the Eaſt Indies, that for a whole month he could not without the moſt extreme difficulty, hear the converſation of the perſon who ſat in the next chair to him.

The cure of this complaint is generall very tedious, and although in many caſes not mortal, yet death is too often the neceſſary conſequence.

The patient ſhould on no conſideration confine himſelf to his bed, but uſe all ſorts of exerciſe, and apply ſtrong and ſmart frictions, at which the Bengal ſervants are extremely dexterous and expert.

There are many articles that have afforded temporary relief in this com-

plaint,

plaint, but none that have been attended with ſuch remarkable ſucceſs in every ſtage as the Nervous Cordial, which by its ſearching and ſanative quality immediately attacks ſucceſsfuly this dire affliction, nor ceaſes its friendly influence, until it has overcome its antagoniſt.

CASES.

The ſon of THOMAS SHAVE loſt the uſe of his limbs; by taking Dr. Brodum's Reſtorative Nervous Cordial, he was cured in a ſhort time, ſo that he is able to walk.

Witneſs, *Thomas Shave*, his father, at *R. Vernon*'s Eſq; *Newmarket*; *Thomas Simmond*, Farrier.

Newmarket, Jan. 4, 1791.

I, THOMAS CATER, was afflicted for a long time, and loſt the uſe of my limbs, ſo that I could not move or ſtir; I tried many of the faculty, without relief. By taking Dr. Brodum's Reſtorative Nervous Cordial, I was cured

cured in a ſhort time, which all my neighbours can teſtify, and am now able to walk 12 miles a day, and am as well as ever.

Witneſſes, Mr. *John Kelſey*, Bull Inn, *Stanſtead*, by *Ware*, in *Hertfordſhire*, and Mr. *W. Pyphars*, Millwright, *High-Croſs*, near *Ware*.

To W. BRODUM, M. D. F. R. H. S.

Mansfield, March 14, 1793.

I, WILLIAM GOODALL, of Mansfield Woodhouſe, do declare that next to God, my grateful thanks are due to you, for having, through your ſkill and advice, been happily reſcued from the brink of the grave, to which I have been reduced, and deprived of the uſe of my limbs, through a dead ſtroke of the palſy. I could not put my hand to my legs, and was obliged to uſe crutches; but by taking a few bottles of your Reſtorative Nervous Cordial three times a week, am quite reſtored, and walk without the leaſt aſſiſtance.

WM. GOODALL.

Witneſſes, *Peter Shepherd*, bookſeller, and *Edmund Titterton*, at the Crown, *Mansfield*; *Samuel Turner*, of *Norton*, near *Worksop*; and Mr. *Gregory*, Maſter Builder, *Nottingham*.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVI.

ON MENSTRUATION.

WOMEN, by the laws of nature, are ſubject to a monthly diſcharge of blood from the uterus and vagina. This diſcharge uſually appears about the fourteenth or fifteenth year of age, but the time varies according to the conſtitution of the female. Upon an average, it generally ceaſes ſpontaneouſly at forty-five years of age, at which time, women are no longer capable of conception.

I have known inſtances of this diſcharge appearing regularly at the age of eleven years, but in ſuch caſes it generally

generally ceases as early as the thirty-eighth or fortieth year. The later they appear, the later the prolongation. The common quantity of discharge from a healthy woman may be from two to four or five oz. upon an average. It continues from two or three to five days. In some it returns rather before the expiration of twenty-eight days. In others not till five or six weeks have intervened, who, nevertheless, continue in a state of regular health. Some, again who have a great redundancy, or plethora, cannot pass more than ten or twelve days without the renewal of this appearance. The cause of such a discharge is not clearly ascertained. Dr. Smith supposes it to proceed from a particular plethora, but to account for this plethora we know not very satisfactorily. Probably it may be rather owing to a particular stimulus, analogous to that which excites the brute creation to venery.

In

In all chronic diſorders of young women, it becomes the phyſician to attend to the ſtate of the Menſtruation, and to make it his object in the indication of cure, to promote it when ſuppreſſed; which, if he can effect, the patient will ſoon recover of every other complaint; but if according to the opinion of the late Dr. Smith and John Hunter, this ſuppreſſion is more frequently a conſequence than a cauſe of any other diſeaſe, then ought we to attend to the concomitant diſeaſe as well, for where ſuch diſeaſe, as a general relaxation of the ſyſtem, for inſtance, is attendant, till we have corrected that, all our ſtimulants are vain, and will prove abortive.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVII.

THE CHLOROSIS,

OR

GREEN SICKNESS.

THIS is an obſtruction in the womb---veſſels of young females, under or about the time of menſtruation. It is attended with a viſcidity of all the juices, a ſallow, pale, or greeniſh colour of the face, a difficulty of breathing, a ſickneſs in the ſtomach at the ſight of proper food, and an unnatural deſire of feeding on ſuch things as are accounted hurtful, and unfit for nouriſhment. It is alſo called by phyſicians the white fever, or virgin's diſeaſe, and the white jaundice.

It

It appears, at times, to proceed from an alteration of the fluids, about the time that the menſes firſt begin to flow, or from the inaptitude of the veſſels to perform thoſe diſcharges which nature then calls for. It may alſo proceed from an obſtruction in the bowels, or a ſluggiſh languid motion of the blood, whether natural or acquired by eaſe, indulgence, or want of exerciſe; and this latter, no doubt, is the caſe when the diſeaſe happens to very young girls, who are not capable of ſuffering an hyſteric diſorder. Finally, it may proceed from a longing deſire after the enjoyment of ſome particular perſon; or, in general, from a violent inclination to exchange a ſingle life for the ſtate of matrimony.

This diſeaſe ſometimes, though not frequently, happens to children about eight or nine years of age, but the moſt uſual time is thirteen or fourteen, when

when it generally continues till the terms appear. It is known, as before obſerved, by the paleneſs, green or leaden colour apparent in the countenance. The face in ſome perſons is ſwelled, eſpecially about the eye-lids, and after ſleep. The thighs, feet, and ancles ſwell towards night; eſpecially when the diſorder proceeds from obſtructions; the whole body being then lax and ſoft. An univerſal dulneſs pervades the ſyſtem, and total diſinclination to exerciſe; the patient complains of a preſſure or weight, chiefly about the loins, and the extremities of the body. Upon any briſk motion, the conſequence is, a difficulty of breathing, and the tenſion and quick pulſation of the arteries in the temples, which ſeem to beat with great violence; alſo a heavy, and frequently a laſting pain in the head, and ſometimes a palpitation of the heart. The pulſe, generally ſpeaking, is quick and low,

attended with a ſmall degree of fever, and a loſs of the natural appetite, but chalk, coals, ſtones, clay, tobacco-pipes, and ſuch minerals that in their nature are pernicious, ought to be removed as much as poſſible out of the patient's way, for ſhe generally has more inclination to theſe, than to a proper diet.

The green ſickneſs is ſeldom dangerous, though it often proves of long continuance; but when very violent, and too much neglected, proceeding from a ſuppreſſion of the monthly courſes, and attended with the whites, it may, in time, bring on weakneſſes, hard ſwellings, and barrenneſs. When it happens ſometimes before the menſes ought to appear, and they break forth without obſtruction, it is uſually cured by this circumſtance, without other means. If the whites appear after the green ſickneſs has been long fixed, it is held to be a bad ſign; if before, and it

happens

happens upon the ſtoppage of the menſtrual flux, it often proves critical; if the courſes flow regularly during the diſtemper, it is accounted a good ſymptom, and there is no danger.

To forward a cure, the patient ought to be placed in a thin and clear air, to drink tea, barley-water, and other attenuating liquors, warm, and made agreeable to the patient's palate. Her food ſhould be nouriſhing, but eaſy of digeſtion, and not ſuch as may inflame.

Moderate exerciſe every day, ſuch as walking, riding, ſtirring about the houſe, is highly ſerviceable, notwithſtanding the difficulty and uneaſineſs that attends it, and the great antipathy of the patient to any kind of motion. Sleep ought to be moderate, and taken at a due diſtance from meals, not till an hour at leaſt after ſupper. All paſſions of the mind, eſpecially thoſe of

melancholy and deſpair, are highly prejudicial; if the diſeaſe, therefore, be found to proceed from a ſettled inclination to marriage, the parents of the patient would evince their prudence by providing a ſuitable match, as the moſt effectual cure; or, if the deſire be after a particular perſon, to let her have him, provided they have no forcible reaſon to diſapprove of her choice. But if matrimony be not judged convenient for her, either on account of youth, or for any other reaſon, they muſt then have recourſe to medical remedies, according to the following directions.

If the patient be in the ſmalleſt degree phlethoric, that is, if her veins be well ſtored with blood, bleeding will be highly proper to begin the cure; and this is to be ſucceeded by proper purgatives, mixed with calomel.

If the menſes are conſiderably obſtructed, or the time of their firſt appearance ſeems at hand, the purges ought to be pretty ſtrong, and given about the expected time of their eruption, or of their monthly returns. As to the preciſe quantity of the doſe, all circumſtances being conſidered, a prudent practitioner, and, in ſome caſes, the mother alone will be able to regulate it from the common appearances. In ſome caſes, eſpecially when the patient is very young, a vomit is often ſucceſsful, being exhibited before purgation. Thoſe cathartics that are either mixed with alterative medicines, or given in ſuch quantities as to make them act as alterants, or lie a conſiderable time in the body before they operate, are uſually very efficacious; and in weakly conſtitutions, preferable to other purgatives. The following forms are very good:

Alterative Pills.

Take Ruffus's pill, fifteen grains; ſalt of ſteel, five grains; oil of camomile, one drop; make three pills, which will form one doſe. Theſe ſhould be taken on going to bed, drinking after them a draught of white wine, and continuing the ſame courſe ten or twelve days.

Or,

Take caſtor, ſaffron, myrrh, all in powder, of each one drachm; ſalt of ſteel, two ſcruples; beſt aloes, powdered, one drachm; oil of cinnamon, ſix drops; ſyrup of orange-peel, a ſufficient quantity. Make twelve pills out of every drachm, of which let five be taken for a doſe every night, drinking after them water of penny royal, a quarter of a pint. Theſe are excellent

to

to warm and comfort the nerves, thin the blood and juices, and cauſe them to circulate freely. They muſt be continued as the others, for ten or twelve days. And, indeed, all cathartics of this nature, that are intended to make an alteration in the whole animal ſyſtem, which is often neceſſary in theſe caſes, muſt have much more time to operate than thoſe which are intended only to purge the inteſtines. The ſame directions therefore muſt be obſerved in taking the following tinctures, which may be ſubſtituted in the room of the pills, where the latter are injurious, or cannot be ſwallowed.

Alterative Tinctures.

Take tincture of aloes, half an ounce; compound ſpirit of lavender and tincture of caſtor, of each half a drachm, mix for a ſingle doſe.

Or,

Take compound tincture of aloes, and tincture of ſteel, of each two drachms, mix for drops, let the patient take thirty at a time in a glaſs of wine.

After purging a due time, either with the pills or tinctures, the patient muſt have recourſe to other methods. If her complexion be ſo very tender, that ſhe cannot bear purging for ten or twelve days together, ſhe may omit it every third, or every other day, as the caſe requires, and take on the intermediate time, pills formed from a due proportion of prepared ſteel, and extract of gentian. But when there is a good conſtitution, and the caſe happens to be ſtubborn, the purgatives may be continued to ſixteen or eighteen doſes, obſerving towards the end of the courſe to purge, and take the other remedies alternately.

When

When the purging is quite over, the Nervous Cordial may be adminiſtered with great benefit.

It ſometimes happens that women labour under a diſorder extremely ſimilar to the green ſickneſs, and yet with many ſymptoms not different from the yellow jaundice. This diſorder proceeds from too great a quantity of bilious matter in the blood, wich exhibits a yellow colour over the ſurface of the body. It is ſeldom mortal, any more than the common green ſickneſs, unleſs extremely neglected. German ſpa-water is ſerviceable here. Water-gruel, with white wine whey, and the ſame methods as before recommended.

When the green ſickneſs is ſtubborn, it is requiſite to have recourſe to the cold bath, and to the uſe of mineral waters; or an infuſion may be made

in

in lime water, with guiacum, ſaſſafras, gentian root, and orange-peel dried, winter bark, and camomile flowers, to which add tincture of ſteel, a ſufficient quantity in proportion to the other ingredients; or infuſe filings of ſteel in a decoction of woods and roots. This may be drank inſtead of the chalybeate waters, and will frequently anſwer the ſame purpoſe. Decoctions, or other preparations of the Jeſuit's Bark, with ſteel, wine, and tinctures of black hellebore and cinnamon, being continued a conſiderable time, are alſo very effectual in lax conſtitutions, and where the juices are viſcid. But when the green ſickneſs is attended with the whites, it muſt be treated with regard thereto; and the Nervous Cordial ſhould here undoubtedly be introduced and continued till a ſalutary effect is produced.

A Chlo-

A Chlorosis singularly astonishing has lately come under my detection.

A lady of family at the early age of sixteen, was the object of the malady; during that juvenile periods her monthly discharges were entirely under the direction of the disease, and, in proportion to its virulence, it acted on the system. The attendant consequences was, an entire subversion of the order of nature by the stagnation of her courses, and pains the most excruciating in the loins, &c. turgidity and every natural disorder which a retention must occasion in the womb, attended with a strong indication of catamenia, though not apparent to the eye. Her appetite was strangely perverted; substances as charcoal, chalk, wax, tobacco-pipes, &c. were continually the objects. One cause from which it may have arose, is her affections engrossed on a young man,

near

near her residence, whose situation was by no means adapted to family views.

The attachment being discovered, confinement was the consequence; the variation from free exercise to sedentary employment and mental agitation, rendered her subject to the dreadful train of nervous disorders. Her constitution thus totally subverted, the vital organs were the objects that suffered. The progress was so very rapid, that the day following produced a violent fever, attended with loss of appetite, and total deprivation of speech. Physicians of the first respectability attended, but the dangerous symptoms encreasing, their utmost skill was baffled, and the wretched patient was pronounced past recovery.

I attended under these distressing circumstances, and, on an examination

of

of the patient, found the pulſe had nearly ſubſided. The action of the heart and lungs was hardly perceptible. Though the eyes were ſunk and fixed, yet they retained a great expreſſion of ſentiment. Bliſters were adminiſtered indiſcriminately. The blood was ſo far exhauſted, that ſcarce enough remained to ſupport the action of the heart.

Such was her ſituation when I began adminiſtering my Nervous Cordial, at periods not exceeding an hour and a half, the quantity each time not exceeding two table ſpoons full. Three hours after, I experienced the happineſs of perceiving a revolving flow of the blood, the pulſe reſumed its powers, and the lungs dilated. Reſpiration became free, accompanied by a profuſe perſpiration, which originated from the Cordial, and, in conſequence, the patient evinced ſigns of eaſe and ſenſibility.

lity. The blisters I ordered to be immediately removed, and warm nourishment taken in small quantities, though the patient, it must be evident, was, to the last degree, enervated. She did not experience either torture or pain in the removal of the blisters. The Nervous Cordial she took fourteen days, the quantity a table spoonful, in a glass of red wine, three times a day, and sometimes in the night, when watchfulness came on. On the eighth day she began to articulate, though a suspension had continued seven weeks. The eleventh day her voice was restored, and judging it not prudent to continue, a lapse of six days I allowed for rest, free from medicine. This method proved agreeable to my most sanguine expectation, for nature and proper food, effected more than a continuance of medicine. In three weeks she could bear the fatigue of gentle

airings

airings in the carriage; that and the calmneſs of mind ſhe experienced, promoted a rapid recovery; another month produced an aſtoniſhing alteration, and, on the appearance of the new moon, the menſes reſumed their natural powers, and the patient's entire relief inſtantaneouſly.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVIII.

THE SCURVY.

THIS chronical diſeaſe is called by the ancients Stomacere Sulotube, and Hippocrates in his book De Intern. Affect. has ranked it under the claſs of his diſeaſes of the ſpleen.

It is ſeperated into two orders, the one ariſing from a feveriſh heat, and the other from the patient's being confined to ſalt proviſions during the courſe of a long voyage at ſea.

The putreſcent Scurvy is evidently cauſed by whatever leſſens the vis vitæ,

too

too little or improper food, living in marſhy lands, imbibing a damp air, depreſſive paſſions, as grief, fear, &c. a too long continued uſe of mercury, a neglect to clean properly thoſe copper veſſels that have been appropriated for boiling animal diet.

Lord Anſon's expedition to the South Seas, ſhewed what a cruel enemy this diſtemper is to ſailors. That enterpriſing commander then loſt one third of his men. The blood in this complaint becomes ſo putrid, that inſtead of its natural red colour, it reſembles a dark muddy puddle.

The ſymptoms by which this complaint is known, are a pale or yellowiſh complexion, a dejection of ſpirits, a weakneſs in the knees and legs, an itching, ſwelling, and frequent bleeding in the gums. Dr. Lindoe ſeems to think that this change is the pathognomonic

ſymptom of diſeaſe. The lungs ſwell and are œdematous, and a dyſpnæa enſues for want of their accuſtomed elaſticity, which prevents their repelling the blood as faſt as it is received from the heart. Ulcers that have been healed break out again at the commencement of this complaint, the edges are livid, with fungous excreſcences that are ſeldom to be reſtrained by any method that can poſſibly be deviſed, indurated tumours appear on the legs, with faintings, and often ſudden death.

This diſorder is occaſioned by reſiding in a cold damp atmoſphere, which cauſes the afflicted to abſorb and imbibe damp particles of air, producing a relaxation of the ſolids, and a putrefaction of the fluids. The different ſtate of health which thoſe officers and men enjoy on board a ſhip, whoſe excellent food, good raiment, and comfortable births, render their exiſtence a bleſſing from thoſe

who

who are indifferently cloathed, continually ſoaking in the wet, and feeding on a diet of a groſs, viſcid, indigeſtible nature, is an unanſwerable proof, that it is not merely the act of going to ſea that occaſions the Scurvy, but the hardſhips which hundreds, nay thouſands from the humility of their ſituations are obliged to endure.

The ſkin of perſons afflicted with the Scurvy is generally ſmooth, but covered with many ſpots that are of a yellow and red colour, which become blacker as the diſeaſe encreaſes.

The ſwelling of the ankles encreaſes in the evening, and diminiſhes in the morning.

A violent pain affects the breaſt when a ſcorbutic diarrhæa occurs, which is generally fatal. In the Scurvy the lungs become ulcerated, the ſtools offenſive,

and the urine of a putrid quality. As the diſeaſe advances, the patient loſes the uſe of his limbs, the hams become contracted, he faints upon the leaſt motion, and a ſudden removal into the air terminates his exiſtence.

Hemorrhages take place in the inteſtines, lungs, &c. and although the appetite may be tolerable, the ſpirits are always dejected.

The only procedure to effect a cure is, to terminate the progreſs of putrefaction, which will be accompliſhed by a perſeverance in taking the Botanical Syrup, and likewiſe the whole habit ſo conſiderably ſtrengthened, as to indicate a return to health.

The air admitted into the patient's room ſhould be regulated, ſo as to keep it dry and warm, and bad water and improper food carefully avoided.

Mr.

Dr. Macbride recommends fixed air communicated to the patient's water, which, with an infusion of malt, and the bark taken three or four times a day, will be extremely serviceable. Elixir of vitriol and other antiputrescents should be given in the patient's drink, the same as in the putrid fever. The root of the herba britannica, or great water dock, is of great efficacy in this disease.

The Scurvy is much easier prevented than removed.

Pure air and salutary diet are excellent remedies. If the patient is at sea when this disorder makes its appearance, he should go on shore without the least loss of time, and if a resident of a close city, he should select the most salubrious air, as the best effort in his power towards a recovery. He should refrain as much as possible from animal food, and take especial care that what little he eats

is freſh and tender. Cooling vegetables are ſtrongly recommended in this complaint, as ſorrel, endive, lettuce, purſlain, &c. nor ſhould thoſe that abound in alkaline ſalt be omitted, as ſcurvy-graſs, creſſes, brook line, &c. oranges and lemons from their ſub-aſtringent qualities, may be eaten frequently.

A diſcharge ſhould be encouraged through the ſkin and kidnies. When the gums are ſpongy they ſhould be waſhed with a decoction of the bark, acidulated with the marine acid. When ulcers ſpread in the mouth, uſe the mel roſæ with the ſame acidulation.

Bliſters ſhould be applied to different parts of the body, ſinapiſms to the ſoles of the feet and hams, and a perſpiration ſhould if poſſible be excited on the appearance of a ſalivation. Boluſes of camphor and theriaca ſhould be taken

every

every four or ſix hours during this ſtricture of the ſkin. Ulcers in the legs ſhould be treated the ſame as thoſe in the mouth.

When the legs are œdematous, apply gentle frictions, and in caſes of hemorrhage, at proper intervals, mineral acids.

Cluttons febrifuge ſpirit qualified with other medicines, are ſalutary in caſes of a feveriſh nature.

The land Scurvy is ſeldom accompanied with thoſe putrid ſymptoms that attend thoſe patients who have been long at ſea, and obviouſly occurs from the unwholeſome food that is eaten by ſailors on long voyages. Confined air and want of exerciſe likewiſe occaſion theſe aggravated appearance.

In the land Scurvy a milk diet has been attended with the beſt of effects.

The beſt beverage in the Scurvy is whey or buttermilk, and if either of theſe cannot be obtained, ſound cyder, perry, or ſpruce beer ſhould be ſelected as the beſt ſubſtitutes without exception. Wort is an exceeding proper drink at ſea, malt keeping during the longeſt voyage. A decoction of the tops of ſpruce fir may be drank to the quantity of an Engliſh pint twice every day, or decoctions of any of the mild mucillaginous vegetables, as ſarſaparilla, marſh mallow roots, &c. Infuſions of the bitter plants, as ground-ivy, leſſer centaury, marſh trefoil, &c. are of infinite ſervice.

Harrowgate water in the land Scurvy is an excellent medicine, and drinking and bathing in the ſame has, in the moſt lamentable ſtages of this diſeaſe, been attend-

attended with a ſucceſs that has eſtabliſhed its medicinal reputation.

A ſlight Scurvy affecting the gums has been frequently eradicated by ſucking the juice of a Seville orange, which from its bitter quality, is in theſe caſes preferable to the lemon.

Sallad eaten plentifully is remarkably ſalutary in this diſeaſe.

The Leproſy which was ſo general in this country ſome years ago, is ſo analagous to the Scurvy, that we recommend the ſame courſe of diet and medicine.

CASES.

Miſs Dove, of Drinkſtone, near Woolpit, Suffolk, was afflicted for a long time with a ſcorbutic diſorder in her face, which deprived her of the ſight of one of her eyes,

eyes, and her nose was also in a very bad condition; by taking Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup, was cured in a short time. I have seen and conversed with Miss Dove, who has vouchsafed to me for the above fact, and that she has not felt the least relapse in the course of three years.

Witness my hand,

ANN PEARSALL,

Gun-maker, *Abergate Street, St. Edmund's Bury, Suffolk.*

Sept 11, 1793.

The son of Captain Smith, of Broad Street, Lynn, Norfolk, was in a lingering decline, and a complication of other disorders which reduced him that he was obliged to keep his bed for nineteen weeks; he was not capable of bringing his arms to his head; and was given over by an eminent physician at Lynn. Meeting with one of Dr. Brodum's books, made me apply to him, and am now perfectly recovered, by his Botanical Syrup.

Witness my hand,

JOHN SMITH.

Witnesses, *Joseph Ward, Joseph Hunt, William Oldmeadow, T. Racey*, Linen-draper, *Lynn.*

The

I return you my ſincere thanks for the cure you have performed on me, and it is my deſire it may be publiſhed, for the good of the afflicted. I was troubled with a ſcorbutic humour nine years, which broke out in large wounds in my legs, ſo that I was not able to do any buſineſs, which my neighbours will teſtify. I applied to many of the Faculty, without relief, but on application to Dr. Brodum, was cured by his Botanical Syrup, in ſix weeks.

MARY MERSAM.

Witneſſes, *M'Ilwain, Lymington,* and *Richard Hicks,* Eſq; *Brokenhurſt.*

A reſpectable tradeſman in the Minſter-yard, York, was afflicted for ſome years with the ſcurvy, and had taken ſeveral public medicines, without relief; but fortunately happening to hear of Dr. Brodum's infallible medicines, and taking a few bottles, is perfectly cured. Any perſon wiſhing to be more particularly informed, may, by applying to Mr. Teſſeyman, Bookſeller, York, be fully ſatisfied.

Mr. H. Haberdaſher, of Blackfriar's-road, was afflicted with a violent ſcorbutic complaint, which ſettled in his legs, and produced a wound uncommonly large. By application to Dr. Brodum, who adminiſtered his Botanical

cal Syrup, the complaint was eradicated, and his legs perfectly healed. Any person applying to Dr. Brodum, will receive a reference.

A child of Mr. NEWBERRY's, of Mill-lane, Oundle, was afflicted with a Leprosy and Scurvy all over her body, for three years: by taking Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup, was perfectly cured in three weeks.

Witnesses to the above cure, *Robert Cave, Thomas Chambers, Weldon, Northamptonshire.*

Dec. 17, 1792.

FREDERICK MALLITRAT, son of Mr. Mallitrat, at Godmanchester, Huntingdonshire, was afflicted with a Scurvy on his lungs for upwards of two years, and every spring and autumn with breakings out on his thighs and legs, who, by taking Dr. Brodum's medicines, was perfectly cured in a short time.

F. MALLITRATT.

Witness, *J. Dexter*, Alderman of the said borough.
Godmanchester, Oct. 4, 1792.

Mr.

Mr. WILLIAM ROYSTON, Maſter Shoe-maker, in Green-ſtreet. near the Market-place, Cambridge, was afflicted with the Scurvy for a long time, ſo that he was not able to ſit on a chair, by taking Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup, was perfectly cured in a ſhort time.

Witneſs my hand,

WILLIAM ROYSTON.

MARY HOLLOWAY, of Romſey, afflicted with an inveterate Scurvy in her hands; perfectly cured by the Doctor.

Witneſs, *Abraham Saunders.*

JOHN CHICK, afflicted with a bad leg for a long time; perfectly cured by the Doctor in one month.

Witneſs, *Charles Church*, ſteward to *John Fleming*, Eſq;

I, JOHN ARCHER, Shoe-maker, was afflicted a long time with a dreadful ſwelled arm, which was in great danger of a mortification; I could not move it by any means whatever—I applied to an eminent man of the fa-

culty

culty in vain, until providence directed me to Dr. Brodum, who has so far relieved me by his medicines in three weeks, that I am able to use my hand at pleasure, and the is quite gone.

Witnesses, *Wm. Nelson*, Overseer of *St. Mary's* Parish, *Colchester*, *John Cole*, Churchwarden of *St. Martin's*; *William Smith*, Wine-merchant; *John Gosnel*, Overseer; *Richard Patmore*, Baize Manufacturer; and Rev. *Rees Harris*.

Oct. 24, 1793.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIX.

The SCROPHULA or KING's EVIL.

THE appellation of King's Evil is annexed to this diſeaſe, becauſe Edward the Confeſſor, and other ſucceeding kings, both of France and England, pretended to cure it by the touch.

Although every part of the body appears to be affected with this diſeaſe, yet the immediate ſeat of it is only in the lymphatic veſſels. The lymphatic glands of the meſentary are, in general, firſt affected.

This diſeaſe appears to be hereditary, yet is of ſo ſtrange a nature as frequently to lie dormant for two or three ſuc-

ceſſive

ceſſive generations, when it moſt unexpectedly returns with its priſtine acrimony and force. There are inſtances, however, in which it is originally produced.

Boulton, in his Surgery, obſerves, that it is cauſed by the acidity of the pancreatic juice, but very probably it is occaſioned by an improper diet, &c. the glands in the neck of children becoming undurated, in conſequence of bad food, or a voraciouſneſs of appetite. Quincy obſerves, that the King's Evil is ſimilar to the Gout, it generally affecting perſons of rich habits of body, and ſtrong minds, and who particularly indulge themſelves in every viand and table delicacy in ſeaſon. What is very remarkable is, that the King's Evil generally leaves the patient before the Gout makes the firſt attack. Thus the one is our companion to the age of puberty, and often to the more advanced

ſtages

ſtages of life, when it gives place to the other, whoſe viſitations terminate only with our exiſtence.

The Scrophula generally affects children of a florid complexion and healthy countenance.

It is diſtinguiſhed by ſchirrous tumours appearing in the glandular parts, which are rarely attended with pain, or brought to ſuppuration.

The ſymptoms of this complaint are ſo various, that ſcarce any two patients have them alike. The moſt general are, a ſwelled upper lip, ſoreneſs about the noſe and cheeks, tumours that ſometimes continue a long while before they heal; an inflammation in the cheek, and a humour that corrodes the eyes, ſo that they cannot be opened without extreme difficulty and trouble.

The ſteotoma, atheroma, and meliceris, are all ſpecies of the Scrophula.

When this diſorder affects children, it generally diſappears at the age of manhood, and, if it appears after the fortieth year, the patient's recovery is extremely doubtful. The dropſy, jaundice, faintings, vomitings, violent coughs, and other diſorders coming in to participate his exit.

Alterative medicines are recommended by different writers on this ſubject, but on none can the patient place the leaſt dependance.

The Botanical Syrup has been known to be the beſt medicine. If agreeable to the proper eſtimate of ſucceſs, recipes are to be ranked according to their ſucceſs. Bark, when the blood is poor, and the fibres lax, has been adminiſtered with proper advantage to the patient, except

except in a few inſtances, when, by being uſed in conjunction with the aquacalcis, the uncertainty of its efficacy is conſiderable.

Bark will not ſucceed when the bones are affected, nor when the ſcrophulous tumour is attended with pain in the joints, and under the membranous covers of the muſcles; in theſe caſes, it is too apt to encreaſe the fever. Opium, accompanied with bark, and adminiſtered as an alterative, is attended with advantages that will not be produced in either of them being uſed as a ſeparate application.

Narcotic plants that abound with volatile ſalt, are excellent in reſolving the ſcrophulous tumours, particularly hemlock. When applied as a cataplaſm, an extract of which taken inwardly is particularly ſerviceable, but much more ſo to adults than thoſe

who have not arrived at the age of puterby.

In ſcorbutic, leprous, and ſcrophulous caſes, the Botanical Syrup, by being made from the moſt purifying and ſanative roots and plants in the whole vegetable creation, has been attended with ſucceſs in caſes that have baffled other medicines, and, conſequently, been deemed by the Faculty hopeleſs and incurable. Theſe diſorders as well as the cancer, the evil, and the fiſtula, internally ſap the conſtitution, and outwardly disfigure the human perſon; how happy, therefore, is it for patients labouring under theſe complaints that a cure can be accompliſhed, while the more regular mode of practice would inevitably lead them to the grave.

CASES.

W. BRODUM, M. D. F. R. H. S.

No. 9, Albion Street, Black Friars Bridge, London.

As there are many who dispute the curing of the Evil, to confute such, Dr. Brodum's method of curing this complaint, has never yet failed; proofs of which have frequently appeared in all the public papers. But as a more recent proof, ELIZABETH WILSON, daughter of Thomas and Mary Wilson, of Brattleby, near Lincoln, was afflicted for a long time with a dangerous cancerous Joint-evil, which at last turned to a Fistula; that the pipe of the wound, in which you might have put your finger, ran as far as the shoulder. By taking Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup, was perfectly cured in three weeks.

Witnesses, *Thomas Willson*, Father; *William Foss*, *Heighington*, near *Lincoln*; *Joseph Smith*, *Lincoln*; and *John Knaggs*, (eye witness) Gentleman Farmer, *Rise*, near *Hull*, *Yorkshire*.

SIR,

I was afflicted with a Dropsy, that my flesh was swelled in a surprising manner, and had likewise a cancerous Evil ulcer round my neck, that was so large I could put my fist

in it, and the windpipe exposed to sight; by applying to Dr. Brodum I was quite cured of the Dropsy in six weeks, by his Botanical Syrup, and the ulcers almost healed up, so that I could get my living with comfort, which I had not done for nine years before, which I am ready to testify on oath before a magistrate, or any other person.

Witness my hand,

E. WOOLEMORE.

Box-maker, near the Red Lion, *Strood.*

Witnesses, *J. Witham.* White Hart, *Rochester*, Kent, *W. Alston*, Butcher and Cornfactor.

JOHN COLLISON, of White-horse-lane, Canterbury, was afflicted with the Evil, and running sores in the neck; tried several doctors to no effect, by taking Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup, was perfectly cured.—It is now two years since, without any return of the disorder.

Witness, *J. Jervais*, shopman to Mr. *Keen*, now Druggist at *Deal.*

Mrs. BULLIVANT, of Setch, near Lynn, in Norfolk, was afflicted some time with a bad breast, proceeding from a laying-in, which turned at last to a stone-cancer, which

which put her in great misery and pain; by taking Doctor Brodum's Botanical Syrup, she was cured in a short time.

HENRY BULLIVANT, Setch, Excise-officer.

Witness, *John Roper*, at the sign of the Bull, *Setch*.

MARY LEARNER, of Rash's Green, East Dereham, Norfolk, eleven years old, was afflicted with the Evil for two years; by taking Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup, it made a perfect cure of her.

The above said Mary acknowledged before me, *Samuel Rash*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices for the county of Norfolk, this 2d day of *April*, 1791.

SAMUEL RASH.

SARAH HAZZARD, Balderton-gate, Newark, had a Fistula Lacrymalis in her eye, which at last turned to a cancer in her nose, and has continued for these nine years; by taking Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup for a fortnight, the Fistula is cured, and the Cancer almost healed.

Witnesses, *Daniel Holt*, Printer, *Sarah Drury*, Grocer, *Newark*; *Richard Body*, *Hannah Hill*, *Kelham*.

MARY ANN HALL, daughter of Thomas Hall, baker of Downham, Norfolk, was afflicted with a ſcrophulous complaint, which made her ears run very much; likewiſe diſcharged a great deal of matter from other parts. She tried many things to ſtop it, but all to no purpoſe; by taking Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup, was perfectly cured in a ſhort time.

Witneſs my hand,

THOMAS HALL.

Witneſs, *Thomas Chamberlain*, butcher, *F. Riſing*, *Mr. Rich. Elſey*, plumber and glazier, and *Thomas Oſborne*, Bell-founder, *Downham*.

SUSANNAH HARDY, of Mintern, Dorſet, cured of a cancer in her mouth, twelve years ſtanding.

SUSANNAH HARDY.

Witneſſes, *El. Furber*, *Wm. Hardy*, Churchwardens; *Thomas Furber*, Overſeer, who paid for the cure; *James Waygood*, *George Houſe*, *William Houſe*, and Rev. *Wm. Glaſſpoole*.

Mintern-Magna, *July* 15, 1789.

I, RA-

I, RACHAEL LINE, of Romſey, was afflicted with a cancerous ſwelling in my thigh for three years and upwards; was twenty-three weeks in Wincheſter Hoſpital, and turned out incurable. In gratitude to Dr. Brodum, I am happy to ſay, I have been entirely cured in one month. Any perſon doubting the truth of this, may apply to me, or the witneſs, viz. Mr. *Joſeph Tarver*, Wine-merchant, *Church-ſtreet, Romſey.*

The daughter of THOMAS STINTON, at Newmarket, was afflicted with the Leproſy all over her face and body for two years; ſhe tried a great many things, but all to no purpoſe. By taking Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup, ſhe was perfectly cured in a ſhort time. Any perſon doubting the above wonderful cure, may be convinced by a letter, or perſonally.

Witneſs my hand,

SARAH STINTON.

Witneſs to the above, *E. Holland*, Sadler to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

Newmarket, Nov. 6.

Mrs. FOOT, late of Weſt Quay, Southampton, now reſiding at the Six Bells, Lymington, Hampſhire, was afflicted with a ſwelling in her womb, and was continually

in

in ſuch excruciating pain, that ſhe could take no reſt, night or day; after trying the moſt eminent phyſicians, ſhe applied to Dr. Brodum, who immediately informed her of the nature of her caſe, and that large pieces of fleſh would come from her, which proved to be the fact, one piece weighing near four ounces, which may be ſeen at the Doctor's. She is now perfectly well, by taking his Botanical Syrup, and ready to teſtify to the truth of this moſt extraordinary cure.

Mrs. Reynolds, late Mrs. Sharman, at the Marquis of Granby's, Peterborough, had long been afflicted with the moſt excruciating pains in her left breaſt, which, at length, flew to her womb; in this dreadful ſtate ſhe applied to Dr. Gardner, phyſician, aſſiſted by another gentleman of the faculty, who attended her ſome time, and, at length, gave her up as incurable, but by the advice of her nurſe, was prevailed upon to take Dr. Brodum's Nervous Cordial, by taking which, in twenty four hours, found great relief, and in two days, brought away the whole ſubſtance from the womb, that had been a long time gathering, and ſince, has enjoyed her health uninterrupted. The wonderful effect of the medicines and advice of Dr. Brodum, has iuduced me to requeſt he would cauſe it to be publiſhed, for the ſake of thoſe poor creatures labouring under the ſame diſorders.

Signed by me,

Lydia Reynolds, *in London.*

June 10, 1795.

TO CONCLUDE.

WE now proceed to one of the moſt important ſubjects, perhaps, that ever reſpected the health and happineſs of mankind.

In doing this, we feel no little concern at our being reſtrained, in a great meaſure, from ſpeaking ſo explicitly as we wiſh, or as may, indeed, be neceſſary for the purpoſe of making ourſelves ſufficiently underſtood.

We are unavoidably impelled to this, by the *delicacy* we owe to the female part of the community. This is a reſtraint,

ſtraint, under which we feel ourſelves the more aukward, ſince *both* ſexes are equally intereſted in what we have to treat of in the following volume of our work.

The ſad and dreadful effects of the *indiſcretions* of *youth*, under the idea of which may be comprehended what decency will not permit us to explain, are alike experienced by both the ſexes. They have each of them, in their more juvenile moments, indulged in thoſe exceſſes, that have unfortunately laid the foundation of complaints, equally numerous and alarming.

They are each of them, more or leſs, labouring under a train of the moſt heavy and diſmal conſequences, and equally in want, not only of immediate relief, but of *A Guide to Old Age*.

Under

Under this impreſſion, we have no doubt, but that our ſecond volume, to which we have entirely confined ourſelves on the important ſubject alluded to, will be read with the utmoſt avidity, and attended to as one of the greateſt Bleſſings that can, under Providence, be conferred on our fellow-creatures.

There, we truſt, will be found, pointed out in the plaineſt and moſt familiar terms, not only the *cauſe* and *conſequences* of thoſe practices, that are to be conſidered as the Indiſcretions of Youth, but ſuch *ſafe* and *certain* means of *relief*, as will not only give the moſt effectual and ſpeedy *check* to the farther progreſs of their ſad and baneful effects, but alſo equally enſure to the afflicted and deſponding patient, a *ſure* and *happy* GUIDE TO OLD AGE, and all the comforts it can poſſibly expect.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

Under this impression, we have no doubt, but that our second volume, to which we have entirely confined ourselves on the important subject alluded to, will be read with the utmost avidity, and attended to as one of the greatest blessings that can, under Providence, be conferred on our fellow-creatures.

There, we trust, will be found, pointed out in the plainest and most familiar terms, not only the *cause* and *consequence* of those practices, that are to be considered as the indiscretions of Youth, but such *safe* and certain means of *relief*, as will not only give the most effectual and speedy check to the further progress of their sad and baneful effects, but also equally endure to the afflicted and desponding patient, a *Joyous* and *happy* Close to Old Age, and all the comfort it can possibly expect.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.